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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 274

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. TO SUPPLY MORE MILITARY AID TO TURKEY

OW170124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--"The United States will supply \$465 million in military aid and \$350 million in economic aid to Turkey in 1982," U.S. Senate Arms Services Committee Chairman John Tower told a news conference here today.

The U.S. senator, who arrived here Monday afternoon for a visit, made the announcement following separate calls today on Turkish Head of State General Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, discussing mainly questions concerning joint defence of the two countries.

Tower said, "Turkey plays an important role in maintaining peace and stability in the world. In face of serious problems in Turkey, the U.S. administration wants to do its best to help modernize the equipment of the Turkish armed forces and strengthen the country's economic base."

The U.S. senator, who left here for Europe this evening, told journalists that he and Turkish leaders did not discuss the problem of Turkish-Greek relations, and they believed the issue should be solved by the two countries themselves. Relations between Turkey and Greece are strained because of the long standing disputes over the Aegean Sea.

The press here noted that the visit by John Tower, a close associate of President Ronald Reagan and the first U.S. official to visit Turkey [since] last February after the military takeover in Turkey and the inauguration of the Reagan administration, again put the spotlight on Turkey's escalating military links with the United States.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN MEETS ISRAELI ENVOY, REITERATES SUPPORT

OW170849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday declared that the United States was "firmly dedicated to preserving Israel's security and well-being, despite momentary differences of opinion that may arise," according to Washington reports.

Speaking to Israel's new ambassador to the U.S. Moshe Arens, the U.S. president said that U.S. commitment to Israel was "a fundamental and unwavering tenet of United States policy in the Middle East."

A spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department told newsmen yesterday: "There is no change (of U.S. policy) toward Israel" and "we continue to favor a strong Israel able to defend itself."

It was reported that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Monday attacked the possibility of American arms sales to Jordan. He made the attack in an address to a special parliament debate on U.S. officials' disclosures that Washington would seriously consider any Jordanian request for F-16 fighter planes and hawk surface-to-air missiles. The possibility of U.S. arms sales to Jordan arose while U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was in Amman during his recent Middle East tour.

President Reagan, in a letter to the Israeli prime minister released yesterday, said that there was no plan to sell Jordan missiles or advanced aircraft and that he was determined to maintain Israel's military superiority in the Middle East.

He assured Begin that U.S. relations with Israel would remain close. The letter added that Weinberger had not brought back any new arms request from Jordan and any future sales to that country would be made in the context of a firm U.S. commitment to Israel's security.

CSO: 4000/62

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. RECESSION CONTINUES DESPITE REAGAN FORECAST

OW161902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Although President Ronald Reagan forecast a vigorous economic recovery in the United States this year, news reports on economic performance for the first 2 months hardly support his optimism.

According to Western wire service reports from the United States, the American banking, auto and airline industries and retail sales have all shown record losses so far this year.

A major commercial bank in Florida, the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company of Tampa, said last weekend that it would have to cease operating because it was unable to repay \$51 million in short-term debts owed to the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank. It also estimated a \$17.4 million loss for 1981, the largest failure for a commercial bank since 1978. The failed Metropolitan Bank reportedly would be sold to another Florida bank, the Great American Bank of Tampa, for \$18.3 million.

Meanwhile, auto sales, one of the hardest-hit industries, has plunged to the lowest level in 21 years. Despite huge rebates offered by four companies, car sales for the five major U.S. automakers dropped 7 percent from a year ago in the first 10 days of February. The daily sales rate of 15,808 cars was the worst since the same period in 1961, when the rate was 13,187.

Of the big three, Ford had the largest decline, 14.8 percent, while Chrysler Corp. was off 4.5 percent and General Motors 0.4 percent from last year.

American Motors Corp. was down 41.1 percent and Volkswagen of America, which did not offer a rebate until 11 February, dropped 56.5 percent.

General Motors, the No 1 U.S. automaker, is reportedly shutting down two of its plants in California and eliminating a shift in another two plants in Michigan "in response to current market conditions and the near-term outlook for new car and truck demands," according to the firm's spokesman. The closing, which will begin next month, will indefinitely idle 6,100 workers.

More than 246,000 autoworkers are already laid off industry-wide, including 140,000 at General Motors alone.

Retail sales in general declined 1.1 percent in January than in December 1981, the U.S. Commerce Department reported recently. Even if the hard-hit auto industry were not included, the report said, the sales figure would still have dropped 0.3 percent. Bad weather and recession were blamed for the sales decline.

Of major items, durable goods sales were down 3.4 percent; construction materials, including hardware and garden supplies, dropped 1 percent and furniture store sales declined 1.4 percent.

The U.S. airline industry, which showed a record \$300 million in operating losses for 1981, could be even worse, a spokesman for the airline trade group estimated, unless traffic picks up strongly during the second half of the year.

He cited recession, fare wars, high interest rates and the air traffic controllers' strike as major factors for the depressed airline industry.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOINT U.S.-MORROCAN MILITARY COMMISSION SET UP

OW131650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Rabat, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told reporters today that the United States and Morocco have decided to establish a joint military commission to investigate the use of Moroccan military facilities by the U.S. forces in emergencies.

At a press conference in Marrakesh before leaving for Romania after a 24-hour visit to Morocco, Haig said no decisions on the use of the facilities have yet been reached but the positive and affirmative communication has been established between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta told reporters on the same day that Morocco has agreed in principle to let U.S. Air Force planes use Moroccan airfields in times of emergency.

Haig said he had discussions with King Hassan II on peace and stability in the region and the whole world. They also discussed cooperation in the fields of politics, military affairs, economy, culture and education between the U.S. and Morocco, he said.

Haig said both the U.S. and Morocco are worried about the threat to security of the whole North African region. "It would serve our mutual interests to establish a joint commission," he added.

He also accused the Soviet Union of pumping a large amount of weapons into Libya to destabilize the North African region. "It is important for those who advocate international peace and stability to cooperate in the period ahead to meet Libyan and Soviet inspired challenges," Haig said.

Haig also said the Reagan administration will increase its military aid to Morocco in 1983.

Haig's visit followed the visits by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and several other high-ranking U.S. officials last month. Six units of the Sixth Fleet also visited Tangier on 17 January.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S MUBARAK SEEMS TO RESTORE ARAB TIES

OW162040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak left here today for a 2-day visit to Oman. The visit will be his first to an Arab country since assuming the presidency last October.

A member of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Oman has close relations with Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states and is called a bridge between Egypt and other Arab countries. In the past year Oman has expressed more than once that it would work for the restoration of relations between Egypt and other Arab states.

The Egyptian weekly MAYO said in a report on Mubarak's visit to Oman that Oman "is playing a role in narrowing Arab differences." Observers here have said Mubarak's visit is a demonstration of Egypt's efforts to improve relations with the Arab world.

Mubarak has expressed to other Arab states Egypt's willingness to reconcile relations with Arab countries. He has said Egypt will no longer censure any Arab state and will welcome the restoration of relations with any Arab state wanting to reconcile relations with Egypt. Such gestures have received positive reactions in some Arab countries, most observers here point out.

Most observers here also believe the Palestinian problem is a key to the relations between Egypt and other Arab states. During Mubarak's recent visit to the United States, Asia and Europe, he stressed the Palestinian people's right of self-determination, including the organization of "a national entity." He also said the solution of the Palestinian problem was the nucleus to the solution of the Middle East question.

Mubarak has said on several occasions that Egypt will pursue a policy of nonalignment and that its strategic interests are linked with Arab, African and Islamic countries. Mubarak's interpretation of Egypt's policy orientation is helpful to Egypt's rapprochement with other Arab states, most observers here say.

The Saudi Arabian Arab News in a recent report said: "Mubarak's talks in Washington have been seen as a parallel to the efforts of the rest of the Arab world in the United Nations, as the object has been the same in both cases."

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-SIYASAH said: "President Mubarak proved through his visit to the United States and some West European countries that he is an acceptable personality."

Some Arab heads of state and other important government figures have expressed their hopes that Egypt will play her role again in the Arab world. Typical of those who hold this view is current chairman of the Arab Summit Conference, King Hassan II of Morocco. He invited Egypt to attend the conference scheduled to be held this summer. Hassan has said publicly, "An Arab world without Egypt is not complete."

King Husayn of Jordan said that the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in April "is an important date for all Arabs." He said relations between Egypt and the Arab world will be restored in the future.

Saudi Arabian Minister of Defense Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz commented on Mubarak's visit to the United States by saying Egypt's role in the Arab world "was like a lighthouse and was an element of strength."

Iraqi Chairman of the National Assembly Naeem Haddad said Iraq invited Egypt to attend the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference to be held in Baghdad in the fall.

And Egypt already has accepted an invitation to attend the foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned countries scheduled to be held in Kuwait in April.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRANIAN ENERGY MINISTER VISITS USSR; TIES NOTED

OW160924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb (XINHUA)---Iranian Minister of Energy Hasan Ghafuri-Fard left here for home today after a 9-day visit to the Soviet Union.

During his visit, the minister met with leading officials and the personalities concerned of the Soviet Union to discuss bilateral relations including the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. He visited the central Asian region of the Soviet Union.

Since the deterioration of the Iranian-U.S. relations and the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi war, the Soviet Union has attempted to expand its influence in Iran. The Soviet newspapers reported that the trade volume between the two countries amounted to 800 million rubles last year, an increase of 20 percent over 1978, chalking up a new record. The Soviet Union imported from Iran for the first time 2.2 million tons of petroleum last year.

In addition, the Soviet Union and Iran have signed 153 cooperation projects, 104 of which have been in operation. The Soviet-Iranian Economic Cooperation Commission has held meetings in the past 2 years to discuss measures to expand economic ties and increase the volume of transportation between the two countries.

Earlier, Iran had exported large quantities of natural gas to the Soviet Union and later, the export suspended because of the unjust price. The Western news agencies reported that the Iranian minister of finance has recently stated that his country is prepared to restore the export if the price is fixed at a just level. It was also reported that the Soviet Union has increased its experts in Iran. Two thousand Soviet experts are reported to be in that country at present.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR LISBON EMBASSY CALLS MARIO SOARES 'LUNATIC'

OW131706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Feb (XINHUA correspondent Wang Zhigen)--A scandal about the Soviet Embassy in Portugal has been circulated here in the past few days. In an interview with the Spanish newspaper ABC, General Secretary Mario Soares of the Portuguese Socialist Party, the country's largest opposition party, said that "there is a Soviet plan to destabilize the Iberian Peninsula." The paper published the interview last Friday.

Back in 1975, the Kremlin built up its influence in Portugal and staged a coup d'etat in an attempt to control this important strategic place. Until now, the Soviet Union has not stopped its subversion on the Iberian Peninsula. In his interview with ABC, Soares only told the truth.

Infuriated by Soares' talk, the Soviet Embassy here issued a statement on 6 February, describing Soares as a "lunatic in need of prolonged psychiatric treatment."

Soares pointed out later that day that the Soviet reaction was natural since it was the Kremlin's practice to lock its opponents in psychiatric wards.

A Socialist Party Standing Committee spokesman strongly denounced the Soviet Embassy for interfering in Portugal's internal affairs and damaging the democratic life in the country, gravely violating diplomatic practice. He appealed to the government to expel immediately the leading diplomats of the Soviet Embassy.

The Soviet Embassy hurriedly came out with another statement overnight, saying that it had made a mistake in translating the original statement from Russian. By so doing, the Soviets could not woo Portuguese public opinion but further reveal their original motives.

Political parties and noted figures in the country protested against this high-handed conduct of the Soviet Embassy and voiced support for Soares.

The Portuguese newspaper PORTUGAL HOJE said editorially on 8 February that "not only Soares felt humiliated, but all the people should be aware of the infringement and damage done to Portugal's democracy."

Another Portuguese paper, O DIA, described in an editorial the Soviet Embassy's statement as "incredible" but "a matter of fact." The embassy dared to make such a most "wanton and brutal" attack on a Portuguese political party leader because the Soviets believed that the embassy was built in a country conquered by them, the editorial pointed out.

A high-ranking Portuguese Foreign Ministry official said that "this is monstrous absurdity which rarely occurs."

Before a wave of protests, the Soviet Embassy issued a statement on 10 February, saying that it had made "appropriate apologies." In a short period of 4 days, the arrogance of the Soviet diplomats was nearly completely deflated.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO'S LUNS WARNS OF SOVIET NAVAL EXPANSION

OW161616 Beijing XINHUA ... English 1604 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Brussels, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--NATO's Secretary-General Joseph Luns said Western countries should be aware of the risk stemming from the steady increase of the Soviet Union's naval power which has enabled it to emerge as a naval super-power.

In an article titled "Political-Military Implications of Soviet Naval Expansion" and published in the latest issue of NATO REVIEW, Luns wrote that the growth of the Soviet Navy has been remarkable in the past 20 years. As a result, he pointed out that the Soviet Navy now has three new missions, namely, to contribute to potential worldwide offensive and defensive strategies; to conduct naval operations in every ocean; and to support Soviet foreign policy and worldwide interests.

He said that the present Soviet Navy provides the Soviet Union with incomparable opportunities for action and influence, particularly in the Third World, and its power has implications for the security of vital sea transport lines.

The secretary-general stated that for political and military purposes, the Soviet Union has pursued an intensive search for bases and naval facilities in warmer, open seas. The Soviet Union is trying, through extensive military assistance programs and by making contractual arrangements with countries in the Third World, to compensate for the disadvantages of its geostrategic situation.

"Clearly," he continued, "the Kremlin decided to use its navy in peacetime as a leading instrument in support of Soviet foreign policy goals."

Four recent examples, he cited, can be given of the Soviet Union's use of its naval forces for political purposes: Angola in 1975, Vietnam in 1979, the Lebanon missile crisis in May 1981 and Soviet-Syrian naval maneuvers in July 1981.

Luns pointed out that the Soviet Union seems willing to use naval power when it believes it can be effectively employed to a real advantage and not just as a reaction to events. The use of naval forces frequently results in greater penetration of a target state and an increased Soviet presence after a crisis.

However, Luns noted, he did not underestimate the geographic constraints and other difficulties the Soviet Navy has had in its rapid expansion. This makes it necessary for NATO to start taking the measures needed to respond with determination to the Soviet challenge at sea, he added.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. REJECTS SOVIET MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS CONTROL

OW111123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--The United States today rejected the latest Soviet proposal on medium-range arms control as one unable to "provide an acceptable basis" and designed to "legitimize the hegemony" of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet position is "based upon the principle that the Soviet Union has a right to maintain forces as strong as those of all others combined," State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said. "To accept such a Soviet claim would be to legitimize the hegemony which the Soviet Union appears to seek, for total security for any one nation must mean total insecurity for all others," he added.

Insisting that U.S. forward-based planes and submarines as well as British and French weapons must be included in the calculations, Moscow yesterday proposed the establishment of "an intermediate level of 600 units by the end of 1985" and the conclusion of an agreement for a reduction "to 300 units on each side toward the close of 1990."

The United States, arguing that the Soviet Union has gained superiority in medium-range nuclear strength, had proposed in Geneva talks that the Soviet Union dismantle its SS-20 missiles as well as SS-4S and SS-5S directed at Western Europe in return for a U.S. abandonment of a plan to begin deploying 572 medium range nuclear weapons in Western Europe next year.

Dismissing the Soviet proposal as one not for "arms control," Dean Fischer told reporters that its practical effect, if implemented, "would be to allow the Soviet Union to continue its present modernization program including new deployments of the SS-20 in Europe and unlimited deployments outside Europe while forcing the United States to cancel its planned deployments of Pershing and ground launched cruise missile entirely and the West to reduce existing systems in Europe."

The United States "cannot allow the Soviet Union to secure superiority, either at the negotiating table or elsewhere," Fischer stressed, although it is willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union "in good faith on the basis of equality."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR EXPANSION CONDEMNED AT DISARMAMENT MEETING

OW130745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union came under fire for its expansionist policy, notably its armed occupation of Afghanistan and intervention in events in Poland, during the last few days at the on-going United Nations Disarmament Committee meeting here.

Eugene V. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said "Soviet expansionism seeks to destroy the world balance of forces." The Soviet Union, he noted, "has attained military parity with the United States by any measure, yet it continues to build its armed forces and to expand its empire by means of force."

He condemned the use of Soviet lethal chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, saying there is evidence of the use of prohibited lethal mycotoxins in Southeast Asia, which are particularly cruel and inhumane weapons of war.

British delegate David Summerhayes said the work of the committee had been overshadowed during the past 2 years by the continuing military occupation of a non-aligned country, Afghanistan. Soviet pressure on Poland during the last 18 months had been intense and had included threatening military maneuvers around Poland's borders as well as encouragement of, and support for, the imposition of martial law, he added.

Australian delegate David Sadleir pointed out that the force that tattered and tortured Afghanistan continued to be applied. The circumstances surrounding Poland, together with the continuing war in Afghanistan, opened up the most serious implications for international stability and peace, he said.

Mansur Ahmad, the representative of Pakistan, said his country remained committed to a political solution to the tragic conflict in Afghanistan on the basis of the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from that country in order to enable the Afghan people to determine their own destiny and create necessary conditions for the safe return of more than three million Afghan refugees to their homeland.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN COMMISSION MEETING CONDEMNS USSR, SRV ACTS

OW180807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea were strongly condemned today at the 38th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which was held to discuss the item of "the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation."

The delegate of Pakistan, Agha Hilly, said, "What has happened in Kampuchea and Afghanistan certainly implies the suppression of the right of the peoples of these countries to self-determination and constitutes precedents with the gravest consequences for the preservation of the sovereignty and independence of those states which are vulnerable to aggression by larger and more powerful neighbours."

Exposing the long-term objectives of the Soviet Union towards the entire region of Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf, he said this "has led to a revival of international tensions."

He presented a draft resolution on behalf of some 20 mainly Arab and Asian nations calling for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, and reaffirmed that the principles for a political solution of the situation in Afghanistan are: "The immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan; respect for its sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned character; the right of the Afghan people to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention or coercion, and the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour."

Philippine delegate Luis Moreno Salcedo said, "Vietnam's political and military act of invading and remaining in Kampuchea is a continuing threat to international peace and security, particularly to the states of Southeast Asia. There can be no political stability or lasting peace in that region until the threat of aggression, resulting from the continued presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, is eliminated."

Japan's delegate Mrs S. Ogata said, The situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan are cases in which "the right to self-determination has been trampled underfoot." These two issues have constituted a grave threat to regional and international peace and security, she pointed out.

Canadian delegate Yvon Beaulne called for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. He also condemned Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU, HAIG HOLD TALKS 13 FEBRUARY

OW140742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolas Ceaucescu today received and held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who arrived here yesterday for a short visit.

According to AGERPRES, Ceaucescu exchanged views with Haig on Romanian-U.S. relations as well as current major international issues. Both sides believed, the agency said, that all countries are duty-bound, through their respective actions or by concerted efforts, to seek a negotiated settlement of disputes among nations, ease tensions and strive for the elimination of use or threat of force.

Both sides paid particular attention to disarmament, hoping that the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would achieve positive results. President Ceaucesu reiterated Romania's position that all European countries concerned about the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet talks should, in one form or another, participate in the negotiations.

On the situation in Europe, both sides emphasized that the Helsinki final act should be implemented as a whole.

Both sides pointed out that all efforts should be made to secure a steady peace in the Middle East and prevent any actions likely to aggravate tensions and build up new obstacles in the region.

On bilateral relations, the agency said, both sides believed that there exist favorable conditions for expanding economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Haig told a press conference before his departure that the annual trade value between the United States and Romania was increased from U.S.\$300 million in 1973 to one billion dollars in 1980.

Haig also disclosed that "there were some differences (between the two sides) on the Polish question as they pertained to sanctions against the Polish Government but there was a general convergence of views on the need for the immediate normalisation of the situation in Poland." According to Haig, "President Ceaucescu made clear that sanctions against the Polish Government might be counter-productive."

AGERPRES said that Haig conveyed a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Ceaucescu during their talks.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE ON 1981 ECONOMIC PLAN

OW121150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--Romania's national income increased 2.1 percent, with net industrial production up 4 percent, and net agricultural production down 2.2 percent, according to the communique on the implementation of the national unified plan for 1981 economic and social development.

The communique said that the country last year generated 70 billion kwh of electricity, produced 37 million tons of coal, 11.6 million tons of petroleum and 13 million tons of steel. Steel production was a little lower than the year before, but the other items mentioned above are all higher than the year before, and yet lower than the planned targets.

It said that the major characteristics of the industrial development last year were that the renewal of means of production and the readjustment of production structure were accelerated, energy resources and raw materials were rationally used and saved and the domestic raw material bases were expanded.

The country last year produced 20 million tons of grain, 5.4 million tons of sugar beet, 0.82 million tons of sunflower seeds and rapeseeds, nearly 0.27 million tons of soybean, four million tons of potato and 3.82 million tons of vegetables. All these items were lower than last year's planned targets and the real harvest of the year before.

Last year the country's foreign trade was 1.2 percent higher than the year before, of which export increased 11.3 percent and import decreased 7.4 percent. It earned U.S.\$300 million of favorable balance of payments in trade with free-foreign-exchange regions.

The total investment in national economy was turnover of the socialist commerce increased 4.3 percent. The residents' cash income increased 6.3 percent.

The communique stressed that the country's economic operation last year was affected by the worsening world economic crisis while agriculture got an unfavorable weather. But the masses of people under the leadership of the party made great efforts for the fulfillment of the planned targets.

CSO: 4000/62

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDY NOTES RURAL-URBAN DRIFT IN USSR

OW140228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--Over the past decade, some 15 million people in the Soviet Union have left the countryside for cities to seek better urban life, according to a study by B.N. Khomelyanskiy, a Soviet economist, just published by the Geneva-based International Labour Organization.

The study shows that about two-thirds of those who left the countryside are the young and educated and men and women in the prime of life.

Much of this manpower drain affects areas which already feel a labour pinch, especially the north-west, Volga-Vyatka, central, far-east and west-Siberian regions, the study notes. It is mainly skilled agricultural workers who have itchy feet. This spells growing problems in the future and is therefore worrying the Soviet authorities.

As a consequence of this rural-urban drift, the study notes, not only is the Soviet agricultural labour force thinning, but it is also greying steadily. The ranks of workers in the 20 to 49 years age-bracket are declining, while the proportion of older persons is rising.

According to the study, a higher standard of living in urban areas is the main reason why people prefer to live in towns. Other reasons for the drift include more free time, better services and better educational and cultural facilities.

The Soviet authorities have taken a number of practical measures to prevent the trend which, however, do not prove very effective in the past, the study indicates.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES KWP SPOKESMAN ON REUNIFICATION ISSUE

OW151226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Workers' Party of Korea [KWP] has stressed that the only possible way to solve the reunification question through dialogue under the present situation is to convene a joint conference of statesmen in the North and the South and abroad, reports the Korean Central News Agency [KCNA] today.

In a talk yesterday, the spokesman said that for the sake of Korea's reunification, the Korean Workers' Party has made a series of reasonable proposals, but all have been turned down by the South Korean rulers who suppress the South Korean people's aspirations for reunification and are carrying out splittist activities.

"Judging both from the history of the North-South dialogue, and from the existing condition in our country, the proposal for convening a joint conference of statesmen in the North, the South and abroad is appropriate," he said.

However, he went on to say, "The history of the North-South dialogue in the past shows that negotiations for reunification should be conducted only among those who desire reunification and nothing can be expected from negotiations with those seeking split." Sincere consultations among statesmen at home and abroad who have a national conscience and aspire for reunification and national salvation, working primarily for the good of the nation, will break the national deadlock and find the correct road to a new breakthrough in the cause of reunification."

"The joint conference will surely contribute to promoting the country's reunification if it is convened," the spokesman said.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE DELEGATES CRITICIZE USSR POLISH, AFGHAN ROLE

OW131244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--The 35-nation European Security Conference resumed today with Western countries continuing to put the Soviet Union in a spot over the Polish situation and other questions.

But today's plenary session, the second in a week since the conference reopened Tuesday, heard exchanges of less acrimonious remarks than the Tuesday plenary session and met with no Soviet-led filibuster tactics to silence attacks. The session lasted for 6 hours and adjourned until next week.

French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson was the first to speak at today's plenary session, chaired by Portugal. Cheysson accused Moscow of "never ceasing to exert pressure on Poland for the past 18 months." The Soviet Union "has conducted a hostile press campaign against Polish renewal, demanded that Polish authorities take counter-measures and has conducted intimidatory military maneuvers on the frontiers and even on the territory of Poland." He recalled that Leonid Brezhnev during the first European Security Conference in 1975 in Helsinki, had declared that "no one has the right to attempt to force other people into a specific way of organizing their internal affairs."

Cheysson also denounced other Soviet violations of the Helsinki Final Act including the continued occupation of Afghanistan and the steady increase of Soviet nuclear missiles aimed at targets in Western Europe. The Helsinki Final Act was the security and human rights accord signed by 35 nations while attending the 1975 conference.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington charged that the Soviet Union had waged "a sustained campaign...with the object of securing the suppression of the popular movement" in Poland. He asked Moscow "to desist from the direct and indirect pressure which it has been exerting in order to frustrate the clear desire of the Polish people for national renewal and for reforms."

But both Cheysson and Carrington offered massive economic aid to Poland on condition that martial law ends there. A similar line was taken by West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher at the Tuesday plenary session.

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz charged that the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other Western delegates constituted a "psycho-political war" against Poland which is "aimed at increasing the internal tension in my country, to provoke conflict and confrontation and prolong martial law in my country."

At a press conference yesterday, Josef Wiejacz pledged that most measures taken under martial law would be suspended at the end of this month.

It was reported that the conference was able to continue normally today due to a sudden policy shift made by the Soviet Union which only yesterday had still threatened to repeat a procedural blockade that succeeded in preventing seven Western foreign ministers from addressing the Tuesday meeting. Moscow let it be known it favored an extension of the conference session for another 3 weeks, which would carry the debate beyond the proposed deadline for lifting martial law. U.S. delegate Max Kampelman declared the U.S. would not participate in substantive negotiations as long as the Polish situation remains unchanged.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE ARGUES OVER POLAND

OW101954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--The European Security Conference adjourned late tonight after hours of bitter accusations and recriminations over the Polish situation and a long-drawn-out sharp wrangle over procedural matters between the East and West.

The conference, which reopened in the morning after fruitless off-and-on sessions since November 1980, heard U.S. and five other Western foreign ministers attack the martial law introduced in Poland.

With seven more Western ministers still listed to speak, the Western assault, however, was blocked by what the West called "stalling tactics" from the East bloc and a 7-hour-long procedural wrangle ensued.

The United States, through Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and the 10-nation European Economic Community, in the person of Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, called unequivocally for the lifting of martial law, the release of detainees and resumption of dialogue in Poland. "The Polish regime and the Soviet Union know very well that they have violated the Helsinki Final Act," Haig said. He charged: "They have taken a path inimical to security and cooperation in Europe. It is up to them to demonstrate that they take seriously the principles to which they are pledged."

The Helsinki Final Act was the security and human rights accord signed by 35 nations (the United States, Canada and all the European countries except Albania) in 1975 at the end of the first European Security Conference. It was over human rights and security issues, particularly the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that the current conference, meant to revive the East-West detente, had fruitlessly procrastinated during the past 15 months.

Vehemently denouncing the Soviet "instigation and coercion" leading to the development in Poland, Haig also railed at the Soviet Union for having "invaded Afghanistan and occupied and suppressed that country" in its "systematic violations of the Helsinki Act."

Soviet delegate Leonid Ilyichev responded by calling the Western charges "total lies" and accusing the United States of masterminding a worldwide anti-Soviet campaign and interfering in Poland.

Poland, which chaired the closed-door conference today, strongly opposed the discussion of the Polish situation which was exclusively her domestic affairs.

The ensuing procedural battle began when French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson was about to continue the Western onslaught and the Polish chairman, referring to previously set ground rules, proposed an adjournment of the plenum until Friday as the time for speeches had run out. Then, after hours of bickering, the Polish chairman put to the meeting [words indistinct] and Austrian proposals that Cheysson should be allowed to speak. But the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia promptly vetoed the proposals. All decisions have to be unanimous in the security conference.

Weary of the din of frayed tempers and scathing exchanges, the Western countries finally abandoned their attempt to have more speakers accepted late tonight, feeling they made their point by obliging Moscow to veto Cheysson's chance.

Cheysson said that he would be back on Friday to make his speech on Poland and several other ministers, including British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, are also expected to follow suit.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VODK REPORTS GUERRILLA ACTIONS AGAINST SRV TROOPS

OW130826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--More than 300 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded, and four tanks and one truck destroyed by Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the area of Sisophon, south of Highway No 5 in Batdambang Province, Radio Democratic Kampuchean reported today.

The Vietnamese aggressor troops sustained this setback during their mopping up operations between 5 to 8 February.

The radio said that in the period under review, 21 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, and 17 others wounded in Dan Khding and O Lahong; 96 Vietnamese were killed, and 107 wounded in Chakrei, Mount Tasta and Sampou Lun, two T-63 and two T-62 tanks and a truck loaded with ammunition in addition to three mortars and 16 rocket launchers were destroyed. Eight enemies were killed and 15 wounded in Beng Bai. Sixty-six Vietnamese were killed or wounded in the surprise attacks on No 284 and 153 Heights and Mount Mak Hoean.

According to another radio report, over 100 Vietnamese were put out of action by the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces in northern Kaoh Kong Province in late January and early February.

On 4 February units of the National Army and guerrillas mounted attacks on three Vietnamese companies in O Run River area, in which 53 enemies were annihilated, one anti-aircraft gun, three rocket launchers, 17 automatic rifles, two radio sets and a quantity of war materials were destroyed.

Between 24 and 27 January, the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces put 68 Vietnamese enemy troops out of action and destroyed two barracks in their attacks on No 82 camp and No 336 Height.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. LEADERS STATE CONCERN OVER EL SALVADOR

OW171341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 17 Feb 82

[XINHUA headline--"U.S. Policy Towards Central America Arouses Unfavorable Repercussions"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan told Nicaragua's new ambassador to the United States Francisco Fiallos Navarro Tuesday that he was concerned about the "alarming military buildup" in that country and its support for the guerrillas in El Salvador, according to reports from Washington.

In a written statement to the ambassador, Reagan also warned Nicaragua against "a continued involvement in the affairs" of El Salvador.

On the same day, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said, there is "considerable danger" the Salvadoran junta will fall without U.S. military and economic assistance. He stressed that anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador must be defeated.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig Tuesday continued his refusal to rule out eventual U.S. military action in El Salvador though he reiterated there are no current plans for such action.

All these remarks were made at a time when the anti-government guerrillas were growing in strength in El Salvador. They showed that the Reagan government was determined to push ahead its policy of involvement in the internal affairs of that country.

However, this policy has aroused deep concern and sharp criticism in the United States.

Ramsey Clark, U.S. attorney general in Lyndon Johnson's cabinet, said that the charges against Nicaragua were part of a pattern "to deliberately misinform the American people" to justify an increase in aid to El Salvador.

Jose Antonio Pastor-Ridruejo, a UN human rights commissioner, denounced the Salvadoran Government forces for committing most political murders and human rights violations in that country. His denunciation was widely quoted in the U.S. press.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI MINISTER ATTRIBUTES ASIAN TENSION TO USSR

OW161630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today that tension in Southwest and Southeast Asia stems directly from the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea.

Sitthi made this statement during an interview with Indian reporters who are reporting on the Indian foreign minister's visit to Thailand.

"Since it is obvious to all concerned that the present tension and instability in Southwest Asia originate directly from the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the most viable means to prevent the further deterioration of the situation which could intensify major powers involvement and rivalry is to seek a comprehensive political solution," he said. "This solution should call for, among other things, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and nonaligned character of Afghanistan."

While in Southeast Asia, Sitthi said, "the tension stems directly from the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea which are in flagrant violation of the principles long cherished by the nonaligned countries and enshrined in the UN Charter. If a military fait accompli in Kampuchea were accepted, it would create a dangerous precedent for all small countries not only in Southeast Asia but everywhere in the world."

To lessen tension in the region and ultimately to allow for the implementation of ASEAN's proposal for a zone of peace in Southeast Asia, Sitthi said Thailand and ASEAN have been working on a just and peaceful political settlement in Kampuchea.

Referring to the recent development in India's relations with Pakistan and China, he said "the Indo-Pakistan negotiations for a peace pact and the resumption of the Sino-Indian negotiations for a peaceful settlement of border disputes certainly constitute important and meaningful steps toward establishing stability and peace both at the regional and international level."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER RAPS INDOCHINESE PROPOSAL

OW180805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said in Chiang Mai last night that the latest proposal put forth by the three Indo-Chinese "foreign ministers" after their fifth meeting in Vientiane ran counter to the UN resolution calling for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He made this statement during a telephone interview with the NATION REVIEW.

The three Indochinese "foreign ministers" meeting offered a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea depending on the results of proposed contacts with Thailand to "stabilize" the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Sitthi said the offer for a partial withdrawal was against the UN resolution which calls for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam should talk to the UN ad hoc committee if it was sincere in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem, he said. He said that the word "stabilize" was only a twist from the term "demilitarized zone."

Vietnam had proposed that a demilitarized zone be set up straddling the Kampuchean-Thai border as a step to solve the conflict in Kampuchea. The proposal for such a zone was rejected by Thailand.

The three Indochinese "foreign ministers" expressed at their fifth meeting their readiness to discuss with Thailand all questions of common concern and stated that the proposed contact might be undertaken directly or indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indo-Chinese parties on the one hand and Thailand on the other.

Observers in Bangkok view such a contact as an attempt to isolate Thailand from ASEAN over the issue and lure her to a de facto recognition of the Heng Samrin regime.

The Thai foreign minister told the NATION REVIEW that Thailand would study the proposal before making any official statement.

He disclosed that he had an impression during his recent talks with Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao that Hanoi had not softened its attitude.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

USSR ACCUSED OF USING BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS--Madrid, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. delegate to the European Security Conference Max Kampelman today accused the Soviet Union of using biological weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan in violation of the Helsinki agreements. Speaking before a closed door session of heads of delegations at the Madrid meeting, he said that the deadly poison includes, among other lethal agents, potent mycotoxins of the trichthecene group. "This biological warfare agent has either been used by Soviet planes and Soviet pilots, or supplied by the Soviet Union to the pilots and planes of others," he said. He said evidences show that the Soviets are mass-producing the bacillus. At least 14 chemical weapon production facilities are being operated and nearly 100,000 persons are receiving chemical warfare training in the Soviet Union, he said. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made similar charges of biological warfare by the Soviet Union on several occasions last week. [Text] [OW170837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 17 Feb 82]

THAI ENVOY CONDEMNS SRV PROVOCATIONS--United Nations, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Phiraphong Kasemsi, permanent representative of Thailand to the United Nations, strongly condemned Vietnam for its aggressive acts against his country. The condemnation was made in a letter released here today from the Thai permanent representative to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Mr Kasemsi said in the letter that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired artillery cannons and rockets into the Thai territories in the Thai-Kampuchean border area on 31 January and 1 February, killing two Thai villagers, seriously injuring four others and destroying three houses. "These incidents constitute further evidence of blatant and premeditated violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity," he asserted. He added, "The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate acts of hostility committed by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea and reaffirms its legitimate rights to undertake all measures necessary to safeguard Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity." He requested this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly. [Text] [OW161924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 16 Feb 82]

DPRK PREMIER ON MALAYSIA VISIT--Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said in Kuala Lumpur today that his 3-day visit to Malaysia was an important contribution to friendship between the two countries, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur. Yi Chong-ok made this remark upon his departure from Malaysia for Singapore. During his stay in Malaysia he was received in audience by Supreme Head of State of Malaysia Tuanku Ahmad Shah on 13 February. He held talks with his Malaysian counterpart Mahathir Mohamad.

It was reported that in their discussion on the international situation, the two premiers agreed that there should be no involvement of big powers in regional affairs so that countries in the regions could promote peace and stability. Yi expressed Korea's support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its efforts to set up a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The two sides also agreed to establish trade and economic relations. Officials of the two countries will meet again later to discuss specific areas of cooperation like trade, postal services and foreign affairs. The two countries signed a transportation agreement today. The Korean premier had already visited Indonesia and Thailand in his Southeast Asian tour. [Text] [OW162130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 15 Feb 82]

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD LINKS WITH U.S.--Damascus, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas said at a cabinet meeting Monday "a direct connection exists" between Moslem Brotherhood rebels and U.S. imperialism and Zionism, the Syrian state radio reported today. Talas said some of the weapons seized in rebel caches were Western-made. He also said that a search is underway in Hamah to seize weapons and equipment shipped to the country from outside. The radio reported that 500 automatic rifles, 40 anti-tank rockets, many mortar guns, hundreds of pistols and large quantities of ammunition and explosives already have been seized in Hamah. Hamah, the fifth largest Syrian city, is the site where the recent revolt began. The radio said the revolt was initiated when police were attempting to arrest suspects in the 2 1/2 year campaign of anti-government terrorism by the Moslem Brotherhood. An official communique released recently said the international road linking Damascus with southern Turkey was reopened to traffic. [Text] [OW161526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 16 Feb 82]

U.S. CHINA POLICY CRITICIZED--Ottawa, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--THE CITIZEN, a Canadian newspaper, has carried an article criticizing the U.S. policy towards China. Entitled "Two-China Policy Sets Back Relations With Peking," the article says that the U.S. "has tried to build a new relationship with Peking while continuing, unofficially, its previous ties with Taiwan." Peking is irritated by such a U.S. policy, it adds, and "that anger is understandable, not on the grounds of ideology but on those of sovereignty. The United States certainly would find it unacceptable if China did to the U.S. what the U.S. is doing to China; if the Chinese supplied weapons, for example, to Puerto Rican separatists." The article says, "Some Reagan advisers feel that China needs the U.S. more than the U.S. needs China and so its protests need not be taken seriously. Such double standards have often boomeranged in the past and harmed the real interests of the United States." "The Reagan White House should learn from the mistakes of the past if it is to retain credibility and support abroad," it stresses. [Text] [OW131656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 13 Feb 82]

FRG REACTION TO U.S. PLAN--Bonn, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--West Germans have expressed both "understanding" and concern over U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to resume production of chemical weapons. Government spokesman Kurt Becker told the press here today that the federal government has understanding for the U.S. move. While the United States has stopped the production of chemical weapons for 3 years, the Soviet Union has not followed Washington's lead but has considerably increased its own arsenal of such weapons, and Warsaw Pact states have armed and trained their forces for chemical warfare, Becker said. On the deployment of non-conventional weapons, including chemical weapons, outside the U.S. proper, Becker said this is

possible only after consultations are held with U.S. allies and approval is given by countries concerned. The West German public has reportedly expressed concern over Reagan's decision to resume production of chemical weapons. They are worried that these weapons might be deployed in West Germany in time of crisis. The West German military has acknowledged that Soviet forces have a vast superiority in chemical warfare preparation and that the U.S. decision has a "deterrent" value. But it is also conscious that West Germany would be in the first line of any military confrontation between East and West. [Text] [OW111435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 11 Feb 82]

POZNAN DEMONSTRATION, REIMPOSED RESTRAINTS--Warsaw, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Polish security forces detained 194 demonstrators in Poznan yesterday. Most of them were high school and university students or unemployed persons, the Polish Press Agency PAP reported today. The demonstration marked 2 months of martial law imposed in the country on 13 December, as called by leaflets. A crowd of people gathered in Poznan's Mickiewicz Square and shouted "hostile slogans," ignoring the security force's call to disperse. The security force then moved in and detained 194 of the demonstrators. No violence took place. One hundred sixty-four of the detainees "were punished by misdemeanour courts," PAP said. As a result of the disorder in Poznan, the Provincial Defense Committee decided to reimpose a number of martial law restrictions. As of tomorrow, private cars will be banned in Poznan and petrol will be sold only to people with special permits, such as doctors, veterinarians and suppliers of farm produce, PAP said. Cinemas, theaters and other public entertainment centers will be closed for some time. Another PAP report said that a home-made bomb containing six kilos of mining explosives was discovered yesterday at a petrol station in Lubin, southwest Poland. [Text] [OW150742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 15 Feb 82]

FORMER POLISH OFFICIAL SENTENCED--Warsaw, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--Former employee of the Polish Foreign Ministry Bogdan Walewski was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by the Warsaw military court today for spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He was also sentenced to 10 years loss of civil rights and his property was confiscated. Walewski, arrested last March, had been accused of providing the CIA with information on social, political and economic problems in Poland and its allies. The trial of Walewski started on 9 February. "The trial has fully confirmed the charges of spying and many-year activities to the detriment of the Polish People's Republic and her allies, contained in the indictment," said the Polish News Agency (PAP) today. The verdict is appealable, it added. [Text] [OW140726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 14 Feb 82]

TIKHONOV'S REMARKS ON TERRITORIAL ISSUE--Tokyo, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Alexandrovich Tikhonov said Friday in Moscow that Japan has repeatedly launched movements unamiable to the Soviet Union in an attempt to force the Soviet side to meet Japan's claim to northern territories and make the acceptance of the claim a condition for developing Soviet-Japanese relations, according to ASAHI SHIMBUN here today. In his interview with the Japanese press delegation headed by the editor-in-chief of ASAHI SHIMBUN, Tikhonov even said, owing to such an unrealistic attitude of Japan, the Soviet Union and Japan failed to conclude a peace treaty. After all, he asserted, there is no problem of territories in Soviet-Japanese relations. His statement showed that the Soviet Government has tried to conclude a "treaty of neighbourhood and cooperation"

with Japan without the return of Japan's northern territories. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in his speech at the meeting to mark "the day for the return of the northern territories" here on 7 February, reiterated that "the Japanese Government is determined to stick to the basic policy that a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty can only be signed after the solution of the northern territories problem. It will continue diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union from this firm stand." [Text] [OW141222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 14 Feb 82]

ROK-U.S. EXERCISE CONDEMNED--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has condemned the United States and South Korea for staging a large-scale military exercise in the southern half of Korea, according to the Korean Central News Agency. The denunciation was contained in a statement issued Sunday by the Foreign Ministry spokesman. The statement said that the exercise, code-named "Team Spirit 82," started on 13 February and was joined by 157,500 U.S. and South Korean troops. A state of war reigned in South Korea because of the exercise, it added. "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people regard the reckless 'Team Spirit 82' war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as a wanton violation of the Korean armistice agreement and a grave challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, and resolutely denounce it," the statement stated. It demanded the United States and South Korea stop immediately the war exercise, and called on the governments and the people of various countries to condemn it. [Text] [OW150830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 15 Feb 82]

WEINBERGER ADDRESS MILITARY SCIENCE CONFERENCE--Bonn, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--The 19th international military science conference was held in Munich yesterday and today with some 150 Western military experts attending. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger addressed the conference. He voiced his advocacy for a strategy of deterring with power in dealing with the Soviet Union. He asked the allied countries to contribute more defence expenses, with the annual growth rate of their military expenditures exceeding 3 percent as stipulated before. He pointed out that the transfer of technology of the West in its trade with the East turned the military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in disfavor of the West. For a long time, he added, people were unaware that most of the trade had a side effect militarily and was strengthening the position of Moscow. Therefore, economic contacts in all fields with the East must be brought under stricter control in future so as to protect the technology of the West. He was against the deal between West Germany and the Soviet Union on the exchange of natural gas with steel pipes. General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, said that the allied countries should make a real 4 percent increase every year in arms spending from 1983 to 1988. The extra expenditure was necessary to overcome what he called the "worrying inferiority" of Western conventional forces, he added. [Text] [OW150822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 15 Feb 82]

U.S. BARS ITS TECHNOLOGY IN PIPELINE--New York, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. Deputy Commerce Secretary [title as received] Lionel H. Olmer has announced that the U.S. administration is increasing pressure on its European allies to withhold their support for a proposed 3,000-mile Soviet pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, which would bring them natural gas later in the decade. Olmer was reported today to have told a house sub-committee on science and technology that despite strong objections

from the Europeans, the United States believes it can enforce its export control laws overseas to block the use of American technology in constructing the pipeline. The United States has blocked the shipment of compressor parts from the General Electric Company, which were to have been used in pumping the gas through the pipeline. It has also told France, Britain, West Germany and Italy that shipping these compressors to the Soviet Union would violate American export control laws. U.S. officials recently warned that the \$10 billion pipeline, the largest single Soviet-West business deal in history, will drastically increase European dependence on Soviet energy and will provide Moscow with \$8 billion a year in hard currency. Such earnings, they added, would assist the Soviets in purchasing much-needed Western commodities and sophisticated technologies to support its industrial base and military machine. [Text] [OW102024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 10 Feb 82]

JAPANESE APATHY TO SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT--Tokyo, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev has expressed strong discontent with Japan's indifference towards development in Siberia since the beginning of the Afghan crisis, ASAHI SHIMBUN reported today. In an interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN in Moscow Wednesday, Patolichev criticised Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry for his "passive" response to the repeated requests from the Soviet side for the development of Siberia. Nagano is Japanese representative on the Japanese-Soviet Economic Committee. Patolichev attacked Japan for its collaboration with the United States in taking sanctions against the Soviet Union that made "the Japanese-Soviet trade and economic ties unprecedentedly frail." However, Patolichev said, "it is hoped that Japan would take a flexible stand and start negotiations on development of 'small-sized projects' in Siberia. On its part the Soviet Union would attach importance to the negotiations so as to make a breakthrough in the indifferent relations between Japan and the Soviet Union." [Text] [OW121343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 12 Feb 82]

BANGLADESH SEEKS GOOD RELATIONS--Dacca, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar today stressed consolidation of national independence and sovereignty and pledged good relations with neighboring countries, according to the Bangladesh National News Agency BSS. Addressing the opening ceremony of the winter session of the National Assembly, Abdus Sattar said, "We do not believe in aggression, but we will resist at all cost any attempt on our independence and territorial integrity." On the country's foreign policy, the president laid stress on closer friendship with Islamic, nonaligned and other Third World nations. He said, "We are also determined not to interfere in the internal affairs of others and to settle disputes through peaceful negotiations and follow the principles of sovereignty, equality and nonalignment." On domestic developments, Abdus Sattar ensured the people's freedom by upholding the spirit of democracy, national unity and nationalism. He said that the people of Bangladesh had firm confidence in democratic ideals and that they never lagged behind in facing any kind of challenge in upholding the cause of democracy. Abdus Sattar in his speech praised the armed forces for extending active cooperation to the civilian administration in time of crisis and their role in defending national independence and sovereignty. [Text] [OW151956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 15 Feb 82]

USSR EXPERTS TO IRAN--Tehran, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--More Soviet engineers and technicians will come to Iran and Iranian experts will be trained in the Soviet Union, the official Islamic Revolutionary News Agency [IRNA] disclosed yesterday. According to an IRNA report, a protocol on economic cooperation between the two countries was concluded as a result of Iranian Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard's visit to the Soviet Union. The Iranian energy minister, who returned here yesterday morning, told IRNA that in his talks with Soviet officials, he reaffirmed Iran's stand on safeguarding independence and establishing ties with other countries on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs. A mission of Soviet specialists is due to arrive in Iran next week, the report adds. [Text] [OW171349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CSO: 4000/62

PARTY AND STATE

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO IDEOLOGICAL WORK URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Articles by Wei Hu [7614 3840] and Xia Yulong [1115 4416 7893]: "Ideological Work Is a Branch of Science"]

[Text] Marx told us that man is basically and realistically the sum total of all social relationships. In all social activities, people are affecting each other and reacting to each other both mentally and physically. In a sense, they are working on each other on an ideological level. This may be a broad definition of ideological work. The ideological work which we frequently refer to is work undertaken by our party to spread its ideological influence. In other words, it is an effort by our party to bring people around to its guiding ideology--Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Its impact and the public reaction to it is a measure of how successful our ideological work is. If we want good results from our ideological work, we must correctly understand and motivate ourselves to apply the law of man's mental function and the ideological work.

Why Is Ideological Work a Branch of Science?

Whether or not we can make a science out of our ideological work depends on whether or not it has an objective law of its own. Again, the question of whether our ideological work has an objective law of its own depends on whether the human mind functions according to an objective law of its own or not.

It is a recognized fact that the human thinking process conforms to an objective law. The Marxist theories of knowledge and reflection maintain that one's being determines one's consciousness. If there is a law governing the development of the objective world, there must be a law governing the development of man's knowledge regarding that objective world. The process of transforming a scientific interpretation of the objective world into man's knowledge and the physical properties of man's knowledge are subjects basic to psychological research. The sciences of education, sociology and management are also trying to shed light on the law of human thinking from different vantage points.

Don't we often say that we must do our jobs according to objective laws? These objective laws include the law of human thinking. We need people to do the jobs, and people must think when they do their jobs. If we should fail to follow the law of human thinking, fail to make the cadres and the masses understand fully why they should work and how to get their jobs done, and fail to bring out the initiative and creativity in them, we could not satisfactorily accomplish our

goals no matter how correct our work policies and work assignments are. This is a truth repeatedly proven by a preponderance of historical facts as well as current practical experiences.

The ideological work of our party boasts a long tradition of superb performance. We have accumulated a good deal of experiences in this undertaking. Both in the years of war and in the years since the founding of the People's Republic, such work has moved mountains. It owes its power to its scientific approach. Based on the knowledge of the ideological state of the people and the law of its development, it prompts natural responses from people and helps them gradually to raise their consciousness to a level within the expectations of our party. For example, we encouraged the rural people to air their grievances during the land reform campaign. In a short time, we were able to change the outlook of the broad masses of poverty-stricken peasants. They quickly got used to their new status as the masters of the nation and took charge. For another example, when we captured a large number of enemy soldiers on the battlefield, we would give them class education. Then in a week, sometimes in 10 days, or at most in half a month, they would realize that they had fought on the wrong side and would readily switch their allegiance and fight valiantly for the cause of revolution. They were examples of the unprecedented success of our ideological work.

In the last 20 years or so, our ideological work has suffered some interference. Some unscientific impurities that contradict the law of human thinking have crept into it. For example, the power of the human mind has been overexaggerated, as expressed in the slogan "The mind is all powerful." Furthermore, the ideological work has been oversimplified and overstandardized to the extent that repression is taking the place of persuasion. Such excesses were at their worst during the decade of chaos.

In recent years, the scale has tipped over to the side of material benefits, the right direction. However, this development has spawned a negative attitude in some people toward ideological work. They say "money speaks louder than words." Such attitude will serve to blunt the thrust of our ideological work.

The ideological work at present calls for a revival of the tradition of excellence created by our party in this field and the application with renewed vigor of the experiences accumulated and the scientific theories developed by our party over the long years. And more has to be done. We must realize that times are changing and the emphasis of our party's work is shifting. What proved effective during the years of war and the years of massive class struggle may not be effective at a time when the four modernizations are the central tasks at hand. This imposes on us the need, in addition to keeping alive the tradition of excellence and looking to past experiences for guidance, to concentrate on analyzing new situations, studying new issues, absorbing new experiences, and applying valuable ideas gleaned from the modern sciences of psychology, education, sociology and management. We must do all these things simultaneously, upgrade our efforts step by step, and formulate scientific theories for our ideological work that are both systematic and distinctively Chinese. This is a historical mission which our times are placing on our shoulders.

Preliminary Exploration for the Law of Ideological Work

Ideological work is a subject that calls for comprehensive study. To determine its characteristics and its law, it is necessary to consolidate the opinions of many experts and ideological workers. In this article, we wish to offer our own observations from our preliminary exploration as a means of drawing more erudite comments from the public.

1. A Basic Analysis of the Factors Conducive to Public Enthusiasm:

The factors that will fire the people's enthusiasm for a certain political movement are too numerous to enumerate. Nevertheless, we should at least make a fundamental analysis of these factors to determine what their functions are in order to carry out a relevant and systematic ideological work. With the help of such a fundamental analysis, we will be able to steer a stable course in our ideological work and will not easily swerve off course in the face of pressures from erroneous social trends either to one extreme of overexaggerating or to the other extreme of negating the importance of ideological work. We will be able to keep our ideological work on the right track, better able to carry out the party's principles and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and better able to adhere to the Four Basic Principles.

The factors that affect the enthusiasm of the people can be classified into three types by how, for how long and in what way they will affect people.

First, basic factors, such as one's philosophy of life and moral scruples. Their effects on people are long lasting, sometimes lasting as long as they live. More specifically, they include one's faith in socialism and the communist cause, one's love of country and nation, one's knowledge of and feelings toward the party, one's sense of responsibility toward one's job, one's concern and respect for one's employing unit and fellow workers. These factors take shape slowly through the years as people learn the art of social living and study revolutionary theories. Once they assert themselves, they strongly and lastingly affect the behavioral patterns of people.

Second, practical factors, namely, incentives provided in the workaday world which can affect people's enthusiasm for a limited time. For example, displaying political trust, bestowing authority, promoting, raising wages, giving fringe benefits and bonuses, promising to locate better housing, etc can usually motivate people to do a better job. Besides, respect for democracy by the leadership, harmony among fellow workers, and harmony at home are also conducive to better performances at the work place.

Third, accidental factors. These are chance events that cause pleasure or displeasure in life. They can temporarily affect people's enthusiasm. Pleasant surprises or accidents on the job, and joyful or tragic events in life can affect people's mood when at work. Sometimes a fight with fellow workers or some derogatory remarks from them can leave one so upset to do one's job properly.

In real life situations, the above-mentioned three types of factors tend to interact with one another. The basic factors play a dominant and decisive role in

motivating people. They serve as a moderating and restraining influence over practical and accidental factors. On the other hand, practical and accidental factors can have decisive effects on people's enthusiasm for a limited time and, if allowed to build up their force, they can modify basic factors.

As we proceed with our ideological work, we must learn how to distinguish the nature and function of the three types of factors and learn about the patterns of their interaction and let these factors work to our best advantage under specific circumstances. This is the ABC of ideological work.

2. A Point of Order for Ideological Work

As discussed earlier in this article, the basic factors are the most durable, most powerful and most decisive of all the factors that affect the morale of the working people. That is why the ultimate goal of the party's ideological work program is to convert people to a socialist and communist philosophy of life and code of ethics. Obviously this goal cannot be reached overnight. It must be accomplished step by step. The practical and accidental factors are psychological stimulus that come from the outside world. Thus the day-to-day emphasis of our ideological work is to help people correctly to understand and properly cope with these stimulus from outside with the intention of, as the cumulative effects of our ideological work take hold, fostering the correct philosophy of life and ethical concept in people. Thus, to make our ideological work program effective, we must set the right priorities. Generally speaking, the procedure and development of our program can be expressed by the following formula: specific problems--distinction of right from wrong in these problems--method of reasoning--moral concept--philosophy of life.

When people run into this and that situation in real life, they will form certain thoughts about it. What we must do first is to make a critical analysis of the situation ourselves and then teach the people the right method of reasoning by which they can judge whether their thoughts are based on an objective and full observation of the situation. The next step is to guide people to reflect whether behind the logic of their thinking there are other considerations, say, moral scruples that do not necessarily apply to the situation in question. The final step is to discuss this specific situation with people in the context of the overall purpose of life.

It must be pointed out that the above-mentioned formula merely reflects the process of taking the ideological work step by step from the easy end to the difficult end. It is a process which our ideological work generally follows. This does not mean that we must follow it rigidly in every situation. As we conduct our ideological work, we must treat each situation on its own merit. In some cases, problems are solved with a simple discussion of right or wrong. In other cases, we must discuss the problems in a broader context and help the people to apply the right method of reasoning. In a few cases, when the nature of the problems is such, a philosophical and ideological explanation will be in order. It is not necessary to analyze every single problem in an ideological context and rush into a discussion on the philosophy of life. Nevertheless, as long as we know when and how to use this formula, we will not be out of step in doing our ideological work. We will do things in their right order, an order dictated by

the law of human reasoning. This way we can avoid the mistake of either rushing into full-blown analysis and criticism exercises before we know what the problem is or treating a problem as an isolated incident without any effort to tackle the ideological bias that may have caused the problem.

It must be conceded that people are often both right and wrong in the way they see a problem or try to solve it. In other words, they can be right on one point and then wrong on another. Man's reasoning often goes through the same contradiction of partly right and partly wrong. This contradiction keeps on developing until man's reasoning either goes the right way or the wrong way. However, man's reasoning does not go the right way as a matter of course. It is kept on the right track by a conscious effort at self-examination, self-improvement and self-rectification. The objective of our ideological work is designed precisely to aid such an effort and to keep man's reasoning from veering onto the wrong path. We will be in a better position to achieve this objective if we do things in their right order.

3. A Concern for Both Feelings and Reason in Our Ideological Work

People are the object of our ideological work and people have feelings.

Concern for their feelings gives strength to our work. This concern will enable us to treat the masses and our comrades as individuals, to understand the nature and the sources of their enthusiasm, and effectively to tap the reservoir of their enthusiasm. Without that concern, we will only see the faults in people and regard those faults as deadweight for our work.

The warmth of feelings toward the people we are working with will give us patience and strength. With that, we will find the difficult and tedious part of our work tolerable and will be glad to carry on with our effort to do a thorough and patient job. With that, we will develop the kind of inner strength to goad ourselves to study hard and to search for ways of making our work more scientific.

If you go among the people to do your ideological work with a warmth of feelings, people will trust you, accept your good intentions, and understand that whatever you are doing is for their own good. Once a mutual trust is established, whatever you say to the people will find ready acceptance and carry weight with your audience.

People live in an emotional world. Emotional ties have a way of strengthening themselves with reciprocation. If you show someone your trust and concern, he will reciprocate in kind. In time friendship will grow. When someone has an ideological problem, he may go to his work unit for help. More often he will seek out a fellow worker whom he can trust and with whom he is friendly with to have a talk. Whatever criticism, advice and help he receives from that fellow worker will be taken to heart. On the other hand, suspicion and animosity, if allowed to grow unchecked, will aggravate whatever prejudices there existed among fellow workers. Where personal relationships among fellow workers are strained, even good advice will fall on deaf ears.

When doing our ideological work, we must use both our heart and our head. We must keep emotion and reason in proper balance. If we should let our heart overrule our head, we might end up compromising our principles for emotional considerations. After all, emotional considerations cannot take the place of reasoning. In the final analysis, the success of our ideological work depends more on our reasoning power than our good will. The good will we enjoy will help us get our message across. If we are to get the most out of our ideological work, we must cultivate good will and simultaneously use our reasoning power.

4. Doing Ideological Work With Individuals and Groups

Man by nature is a social being. The way an individual thinks or acts can affect an entire group. Conversely, a group can also exercise a strong restraining and moderating influence over the way its members think and act individually.

Within any given group, there is always an informal and unwritten code of behavior. Conformity to this code by its members is usually insured by the force of public opinion. Sometimes public opinion plays a positive role. For example, in a scientific research project where a number of people are working together, one man starts to show scorn for the accomplishments and disrespect for the achievements of his fellow workers. He will soon find the public opinion turn against him. He will find fewer and fewer fellow workers willing to work with him. Such an attitude from his fellow workers will force him to change his ways.

Similarly, public opinion can play a negative role too. For example, in some units the advanced workers get nothing but taunts and cynical remarks for their pleasant working attitude and excellent performance from fellow workers. They will lose heart and decide to play along, doing their share of the work but no more.

Thus when we are doing ideological work, we must take the code of behavior and public opinion into consideration. If we find that they are playing a positive role, we must support them and turn them into an instrument in our ideological work. If we find that they are playing a negative role, we must try to change them, to reduce their impact to a minimum, and finally to replace them with the correct code of behavior and public opinion.

Besides, there are always some natural "leaders" in any group. They exert a strong influence over the people around them. We must treat them properly and enlist their help for ideological work. If we should rub them the wrong way, they might play a negative role to the detriment of social order.

To sum up, ideological work is a branch of science with multiple applications drawing on psychology, science of education, sociology, science of management, logic, esthetics, and philosophy. It has a great relevance to whatever we are doing today.

It will help us expand both the material and the spiritual horizons of socialism. We must make it a part of our everyday concern and make it a curtain raiser for every activity of ours. China is one of the countries best equipped to develop it into a science. If we work hard, we shall be among the world's front runners in developing this science.

PARTY AND STATE

QUICK REDRESSING OF UNJUST VERDICTS DEMANDED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 81 p 4

[Ideological commentary by A Shan [7093 1472] and A En [7093 1869]: "Attain Understanding in One's Heart--an Informal Discussion of the Problem of Implementing Policy"]

[Text] The 10 years of internal disorder brought serious consequences to the country. If the country is to develop vigorously, an effort must be made to set to right things which had been thrown into disorder. If this work is done well, a tremendous material force will be engendered that can make the country strong and prosperous.

This "internal disorder" under certain circumstances caused members of the same family to be mutually antagonistic and to disown each other. Everybody fought each other, raised issues to the level of principle or line, used vile language, spread rumors to injure others, and forthwith transformed close comrades and war-time comrades-in-arms into "targets of revolution." Internal disorder, internal disorder--with the persecutions and frame-ups of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," heresies were spread everywhere, and their continued practice resulted in unjust, false, and mistaken law cases.

That all unjust, false, and mistaken cases must be redressed--this is something that has been stressed since the third plenary session. Acting in accordance with this spirit, many units have worked hard and have redressed a great number of unjust, false and mistaken cases. Some comrades who had been suppressed for a long time were wreathed in smiles when they "raised their heads after being released from the cangue;" they are genuinely and sincerely grateful to the party and support the party's policy.

It ought to be affirmed that at present the main trend in the work of redressing unjust, false, and mistaken cases is good. However, one cannot overlook another aspect of the problem. Currently some units have not truly paid full attention to the work of redressing unjust, false, and mistaken cases. Action has not yet been fundamentally taken on some cases; in some cases there have been some things redressed and some things left over, or a few things redressed and a lot of things left over. The units are unable, in accordance with the spirit of the central instructions to implement the party's policy, to redress all the unjust, false, and mistaken cases firmly, thoroughly, neatly, and orderly, and therefore many problems

still exist and comrades nursing a grievance still feel they are being suppressed. It is a matter of urgency that this situation be quickly changed.

Why are some problems being solved so slowly? One reason is that the thinking and the standpoint of leading comrades in these units have not "returned to rectitude." Don't some comrades say plausibly and at length: How can problems about him not exist? I'm in charge of handling the case and I am still not clear about it. If I were to thoroughly rehabilitate him, I would be compromising principles. It is not hard to see that it will not be easy to get rid of this idea that "I'm handling the case." On second thought this is understandable because past practice has caused them to retain a kind of prejudice. These comrades have always stood on the "right side," rectifying this and criticizing that, every time playing the "role on the correct side," which has fostered in them a habit and logic of handling affairs and thinking about problems, so that they feel this habit and this logic are "natural." They fundamentally cannot understand those comrades who were pushed to the "wrong side," and even less can they understand the spiritual pain of these comrades, as well the chain reaction set off on them by their environment. Instead, they feel that these comrades "deserved their punishment." One's existence determines one's consciousness, one's actions reflect one's feelings: if one hasn't been hurt like others, how can one know their pain? If one hasn't experienced and observed the victim's misery, how can one recognize one's faults in correcting him? Therefore, one must not wonder at the leading comrades of these units, but should give them enlightened guidance that will make them deeply understand the spirit and major significance of the party's policy, that will make them increase their understanding of the victim's feelings.

In implementing the policy and redressing all unjust, false, and mistaken, we advocate this kind of feeling: change "I'm handling the case" to "what if I were the victim." With this kind of feeling that puts one in the shoes of those comrades who have been victimized, one can engender a new way of thinking and there will occur a gratifying change, from feeling to attitude and from attitude to action. If one can take other people's problems into one's own heart, then cases that have not been corrected and redressed will take on added significance. To put oneself in other people's shoes is an expression of revolutionary sympathy and at the same time will promote one's understanding. To make several self-examinations of "I'm handling the case" will engender a feeling of compunction. One's prejudice will be corrected and one's "left-seeing spectacles" will be cast aside.

Feelings are especially required for implementation of this policy. If the feeling of some of our comrades are always below "zero," their already congealed coldness and severeness will not melt and even less will they have any warmth to speak of with regard to comrades who have been wronged. Obviously, it will be difficult to depend on the former comrades to implement the policy. Therefore, we hope these comrades will change their feelings as quickly as possible, or take a side-step so as to avoid a path that leads to darkness and to just the opposite of what one wished.

It is not just one city or locality that has unjust, false, and mistaken cases; they can be seen throughout the country. The emergence of this type of problem was not mainly connected with the leadership of a given department, but was inevitable under the circumstances. For a period of time, some comrades were criticized and

dealt with other people. Summing up, certain historical circumstances cast them in different "roles." That some comrades had faults and committed mistakes, although they themselves bore a certain responsibility for them, still it was history that created them. There was not much possibility of anyone avoiding either the "heroism" of those who went with the tide of affairs or the sorrow of those who went against it. However, after this problem took shape and conditions were created for a change, if one still takes no action then that is one's responsibility and fault. The work style of a communist should be to correct mistakes once they are known. With regard to the unjust, false, or mistaken cases that one personally caused--no matter for what reason at that time--one must now vigorously redress and correct them. And the sooner one gets moving on this, the better.

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PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO ACQUIRE BASIC SKILLS EXPOUNDED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Fan Qingrong [2868 1987 2837]: "Promote Training in Basic Skills"]

[Text] When people watching TV are filled with joy over the Chinese women volleyball players winning the world championship after winning seven games in succession, and when people are overwhelmed with admiration for the superb performance by celebrated artists on the stage, do they ever think of the arduous labor and tears entailed in the players' superb ball techniques and the artists' brilliant performance? We are told that each training session used to last 6 to 7 hours and the volleyball players often had to roll and tumble several hundred times to save the ball. Sometimes they were so tired out that they could hardly get up, but still they had to carry on training. This is the way the "Iron Girl," "Iron Hammer" and "Tiananmen Wall" in the women volleyball team have been tempered in rigorous basic training. As to those celebrated artists, all of them have persevered in practicing basic skills for decades, training their voices and practicing acrobatic skills everyday. As the saying goes, "The edge of a sword comes from grinding and the fragrance of a plum blossom from bitter cold."

As it is with physical culture, so it is with literary and art work and with all trades. Without setting ambitious aims and persevering in practicing basic skills, it is impossible for one to achieve something at his post or contribute something to the state and the people.

At present, the shortage of qualified personnel is a widespread phenomenon in many departments and trades. Large numbers of young people have taken up work and labor posts but many of them have not had sufficient basic cultural and vocational training and their technical and vocational levels are so low that frequently they find it difficult to do their jobs: workers do not know how to read plans and how to work independently; technicians are unable to analyze and resolve problems in production; commercial workers do not know elementary knowledge and business rules; literary workers are unable to write smoothly and coherently. As a result, many units have a lot of personnel but few capable ones. According to statistics, the average skill level of Shanghai's workers was the 4th grade in the 1960's and is now a little above the 2d grade. This state of affairs has become a serious obstacle to our socialist construction and a regular topic of talks.

Some people see their deficiencies and want to accomplish something, but they are not prepared to learn in a down-to-earth manner and exert efforts to master basic

skills. They do study, but often aim too high and seek superficial results, following the trends and taking shortcuts. Or else, they stop after getting a little knowledge, and do not wish to carry on after learning something to meet their immediate needs. The result is that their ideals and determination come to nothing.

It is not easy to master basic skills. Basic skills look commonplace but often exact great hardships and high prices. The state women volleyball players undergo hard training which cannot be endured by ordinary people. Yet it is on the basis of arduous training that they can freely deal with situations and defeat strong opponents in the international ball-playing circles. Basic skills cannot be mastered by "fits and starts." In the old society veteran artists stressed the axion, "keep using your fists to master the art of boxing, and your mouths to learn singing," which means that one must keep on working unflaggingly and persevere before one can acquire skill from practice and keep advancing, developing and creating.

Speaking of basic skills, one may recall the influence of the ultraleftist trend during the 10 years of upheaval. At that time, those who learned techniques and vocational skills were often condemned for "traversing the white expertise road" and "putting vocational work in command: with the result that people were full of worries and were at a loss to know what to do. That is an important reason why some people are vocationally out of practice and are at a low technical level. After the smashing of the "gang of four," things have greatly changed and large numbers of people versed in vocational and technical work have been assigned to important posts, and the atmosphere of technical and vocational studies is getting ever stronger. But it should be admitted that some specific systems currently in force are still not such as to encourage people to love their jobs, practice basic skills hard and strive to raise their technical and vocational levels. Take the wage and reward systems for example. On the one hand, there still exist serious egalitarian tendencies as exemplified by the saying, "study or no study, one lives; work or no work, one eats." On the other, some units have indiscriminately issued bonuses and allowances and subsidies, so much so that some young people who have started work not long ago are able to catch up with or overtake master workmen who have worked several decades, in terms of income. All these approaches have played a negative role in hindering the younger generation from working hard to make progress and study diligently.

To build socialism we need thousands of technically proficient workers and farm laborers, intelligent and capable economic work personnel, business management personnel and technical personnel, and shop employees and service personnel versed in their vocations. In the same way, we need large numbers of outstanding scientists, fine teachers, brilliant physicians, and outstanding actors and actresses....Without this lot of professional personnel for various trades, it is impossible to raise the cultural, scientific and technical levels of the society as a whole and it is out of the question to undertake the cause of socialist modernization. All those who are determined to contribute their part to the modernization of the fatherland should make up their minds to practice basic skills hard and keep improving their ability to serve the people, and strive for greater achievements at their work posts.

STRENGTHENING CULTURAL WORK IN COUNTRYSIDE URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 82 p 1

["Zhou Weizhi, Acting Cultural Minister Puts Forth Four Suggestions on Strengthening the Cultural and Art Effort in the Countryside")

[Text] Acting Cultural Minister Zhou Weizhi [6650 1550 1492] said at the meeting for citing advanced cultural and art groups and workers on 31 December last year: The culture departments assume great responsibility for ensuring success in cultural and art work in the countryside. They must put the rural cultural and art work in an important position and conscientiously grasp it.

At the meeting Zhou Weizhi delivered a report titled "Inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, study advanced experience and serve 800 million peasants better." He said that the problem confronting us is how to continuously push the rural cultural and art work forward to greater depth and breadth. Zhou Weizhi put forth four suggestions:

1. Promote prosperity in literary and art creations, raise the ideological and artistic levels of works, and provide more and better spiritual sustenance for the peasant masses. Zhou Weizhi said: The contents of life reflected currently in literary and art works are still not rich enough, the works portraying the life of workers, peasants and teenagers are comparatively few and their quality remains to be improved, and some works still show certain unhealthy tendencies. Rural troupes and folk artists lack new, well arranged singing materials. Writers and artists should be encouraged to go among the worker and peasant masses to create new characters, new ideas, new style and features of folk art and, in particular, the mental outlook of peasants of the new generation, singing praises of the new historical period of socialism. They should see that the themes, types, forms and styles are diversified and are liked by the peasant masses and people of minority nationalities.
2. Enthusiastically and systematically develop cultural undertakings and build more cultural facilities in the countryside. In developing cultural undertakings in the countryside, it is necessary to carry out the policy, "strengthen leadership, develop vigorously, suit local conditions, keep within the limit of resources, seek actual results and advance steadily." Where no cultural stations have been established, they should be set up step by step according to needs and possibilities. Plans should be drawn up for building cultural centers in light of realities. Attention should be paid to economy when building new cinemas and theaters. Cultural facilities like film projection teams, peasant troupes, libraries, story-telling places, tea houses, and physical culture grounds must be built step by step according to needs and possibilities, in simple ways and within the limit of resources.

3. Mobilize and organize cultural units and cultural and art workers to serve 800 million peasants better. The cinema is an artistic form reaching the broadest section of the rural masses, and efforts should be made to concentrate on film projection work tightly and effectively. When setting up commune-brigade film projection teams, the needs of the masses in minority areas, frontier areas and mountain areas should receive priority, and dubbing the films with minority languages and tape recording should be stepped up. Professional art groups should go to the rural areas to perform according to plan and the prefecture and county art groups should perform mainly in the rural areas. In their activities the mass art halls, county culture halls and libraries should put the stress on the rural areas.

4. Strengthen and improve leadership in cultural and art work in the countryside. Leaders of the culture departments should overcome their defects of laxity and weakness, streamline and reform cultural and art work, launch criticism and self-criticism, rectify the erroneous ideas among cultural and art cadres and strengthen management of places of cultural activities.

Zhou Weizhi expressed the hope that the culture departments in all localities will on their own initiative cooperate closely with the YCL, women's federations, peasant committees, people's committees as well as education, science and culture and art organizations in ensuring success in cultural and art work in the countryside.

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CULTURAL NEEDS OF PEASANTS STRESSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Strive to Satisfy the Pressing Needs of 800 Million Peasants for Cultral Activities"]

[Text] The national meeting for citing advanced cultural and art groups and workers in the rural areas has come to a close. It was a meeting for citing the advanced and reviewing the cultural and art work in the rural areas as well as a rally for carrying out the "resolution" of the Sixth Plenum of the party, building socialist spiritual civilization and developing the cultural work in the rural areas. It will give a positive impetus to the development of the cultural and art front and cultural and art work in the rural areas and to the socialist modernization of the countryside.

With a series of party rural policies implemented, the rural economy rapidly restored and developed, the peasants' material life has continued to improve and their enthusiasm for learning scientific and cultural knowledge heightened as never before over the past years, so the peasants' needs for cultural activities are becoming more pressing. To satisfy the pressing needs of 800 million peasants for cultural activities is a matter of prime importance to all departments of cultural and art work.

Judging by the basic experiences of the representatives who attended the citation meeting, efforts should be continued in the following aspects if the cultural activities are to be enlivened and the cultural needs of 800 million peasants are to be satisfied:

First of all, do "solid" work. Leaders at various levels should put mass cultural work in an important position, assign special persons to take charge, make long-range plans for developing mass cultural activities in the rural areas, rely mainly on the strength of communes and brigades' collective economy to build gradually, according to mass needs and on a voluntary basis, cultural facilities that serve to heighten the socialist consciousness of the masses, increase their knowledge of culture, production and science and that are good for their bodies and minds. Don't practice formalism, rush headlong into mass action and remain at the stage of general appeal without taking concrete measures and action. Departments of cultural and art work libraries, culture halls, film projection teams, and troupes should deliver books to peasants' hands, films to production teams, and cultural activities to teams (groups) in mountain areas, forest areas and pastoral areas. At present, many leaders of

local party committees have done a good job in this respect and many assistants and actors and actresses from culture halls, libraries, film project teams, and troupes have worked hard for the peasants in a down-to-earth manner. In order to deliver spiritual sustenance to the rural areas, they have climbed up cliffs, traversed dangerous paths, braved wind, snow and bitter cold, and quietly immersed themselves in hard work, thereby warming the hearts of the peasant masses. If they persevere in this down-to-earth style of work, they will be able to enliven cultural activities in the countryside.

Secondly, work in a "flexible" way. It is necessary to strengthen ties with the masses, bring creative wisdom into full play, do things according to resources and in simple ways, suit local conditions refrain from forcing uniformity and from seeking arbitrary uniformity and adopt "flexible" approaches and methods. It is of momentous significance to proceed from the basic conditions of our country--a billion people including 800 million peasants--to achieve success in cultural work in the rural areas and to enliven the cultural activities of 800 million peasants in order to promote socialist spiritual civilization, build a new socialist countryside and bring up new people of the socialist era. In the spheres of culture and art, it is therefore imperative for government departments of education, science, public health and physical culture, YCL, women's federations and mass organizations to support one another under the single leadership of party committees, to make overall plans, work together, and build a cultural network step by step from nothing to something and from the small to the big in the countryside. It is necessary to study the new circumstances and new characteristics of cultural work in the new situation, and to broaden and enliven cultural activities in the rural areas. For example, we may run cultural centers at market towns as an experiment, bring the role of libraries and culture halls into full play, run mobile cultural stations and mobile cultural wagons as an experiment to unfold cultural activities among the peasants, and we may set up simply equipped cinemas and movie theaters. At the same time, we should take account of the different characteristics of elders, children, youths and women and the different characteristics of minority people and regions, and launch interesting, rich and colorful cultural and recreational activities that are liked by the masses.

Thirdly, do "thoroughgoing" work. It is necessary to serve 800 million peasants heart and soul, persistently and indomitably and to serve as "old oxen" ready to enliven cultural activities as long as they live.

The cultural work in the rural areas is very hard indeed. The fundamental reason why a number of advanced characters present at the citation meeting have been able to work hard for decades to serve 800 million peasants quietly, diligently and conscientiously without seeking fame and profits, is that they are full of enthusiasm for the cause of socialist construction. These advanced deeds themselves are vivid embodiment of the socialist spiritual civilization and are worthy of being greatly encouraged and carried forward.

Building a new socialist countryside and a highly spiritual socialist civilization is not something that can be done overnight. It is a cause calling for unremitting efforts on the part of people from generation to generation. The burden is heavy and the road is long. We must manifest the indomitable revolutionary spirit of arduous work, let 800 million peasants enjoy cheap and healthy cultural recreation, receive patriotic and collectivist education, gradually establish socialist and communist ideas, morality and sentiments and become new peasants of the generation.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LITERARY, ART WORKERS VISIT YUNNAN TROOPS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 82 p 1

["Border Defense Troops in Yunnan Warmly Receive Literary and Art Workers Who Have Come to Experience Life There"]

[Text] The PLA Yunnan border defense troops have warmly received more than 300 writers and artists who have come to the border areas to experience life there.

The border line garrisoned by the Yunnan border defense troops is a region where some 20 minority nationalities including Tai, Wa, Jingbo, and Jinuo minority compatriots live in compact communities, and is a region at which writers and artists have always focussed their attention. The recent year has seen more army and civilian literary and art workers coming here to experience life, gather materials and shoot films. The leading body of the border defense unit and its commanders and fighters not only provided facilities for the visiting literary and art workers but have also acted as their guides, guards, and interpreters. Early in October last year, Zhao Jikang [6392 1323 1660], vice chairwoman of the Zhejiang provincial workers association and screenwriter of the film "The Five Golden Flowers" came among the Wa and Lahu compatriots to gather data (for use when lecturing abroad) and creative materials. The organ of the local garrison provided her with vehicles, warmly briefed her on local condition, and assigned a fighter to escort her through the mountain and deep forest areas. Deeply moved, the women writer praised the commanders and fighters as her "good assistants."

Commanders and fighters also acted as "first readers," "first audience" and "free actors" for the literary and art workers. When the Beijing Film Studio shot the "peacock princess" in the Rilil County last April, the studio needed a group of extras, and a certain unit with approval of the higher level gathered some 250 troops and 13 battle steeds from three companies to take part in the shooting. Most of the parts like imperial ministers, palace attendants, and soldiers of local tribes were played by cadres and fighters. Some time ago, more than 100 well-known writers, painters, actors and actresses came over to the Koulin frontier on the Yunnan border to plunge into the thick of life and appear as singers and dancers on the stage. The commanders and fighters not only briefed them on their battle life but also discussed works and creative plans with the writers. I on the basis of the suggestions made by commanders and fighters that the writer wrote the modern drama "Climb to the Sky to Bloom," reflecting the combat life of border defense troops.

Commanders and fighters of the border defense unit took good care of the visiting writers and artists in clothing, food, shelter, transportation and medical care. Last October the aged writer Liu Lang [2692 6745] came over to the Lancang Lahu autonomous county in spite of his illness to test life there. The 7th company of a certain unit sent a physician to nurse him. When the aged writer was indisposed, the company's cookhouse prepared meals to suit his taste, enabling the writer to build up ample energy. He completed one screen play and many poems and songs.

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CSO: 4005/538

WRITERS URGED TO PLUNGE INTO LIFE

Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Feng Jiannan [7548 0256 3948]: "To Be Creative, One Must Plunge Into the Thick of Life"]

[Text] Plunging into the thick of life is a fundamental issue in literary and artistic creation. Cut off from the thick of life, literary and artistic creation will be like water without a source and a tree without roots. This principle has long been expounded by Marxist classic writers in general and Comrade Mao Zedong in particular and has been put into practice with rich revolutionary results. Nevertheless, it is still necessary to stress and bring it to the fore at present.

Why? For one thing, some comrades concentrate on expressing "themselves," asserting that they do not write for the masses. Thus, they are not in favor of the formulation and approach of plunging into the thick of life.

Should and must writers express "themselves?" The answer depends on how to understand "self." If expressing "self" means expressing the writer's creative personality and artistic style and expressing his observation and impression of life as his flesh and blood, it is of course correct and necessary to express "self," and the writer has ample right to such creative writing; but if by expressing "self" a writer merely wishes to express his egoistic "self," losing touch with reality, divorcing himself from the masses and indulging in self-admiration, then what he writes is not proletarian literature or socialist literature. In any case, our writers should serve as spokesmen for the will and aspirations of the proletarians and the masses. Expressing "self," expressing the masses, and manifesting the spirit of the times can be entirely unified in our literary creation. Only by so doing can good works be produced. But to do so, writers must plunge into the thick of life and study society; it would be the best if like Liu Qing (2692 7230) they could settle down in the countryside, share weal and woe with the masses and become good commune members and good rural cadres at the same time they are becoming good writers. Those who are determined to become creative writers and live in the countryside (or factories, military units etc.) should, of course, gather materials and plan their writing, but this work may neither be oversimplified or over-specialized. Only by sharing the life, labor and work of the masses over long periods of time can they achieve real results and really get into the creative process.

Our creative writers should not be the ones enjoying ready-made foods or the ones waiting for the completion of revolution and construction and then going down to "copy" life. They should be revolutionaries, pioneers and people building a new

life together with the masses. Only thus can they discover and create something in their lives. Such is the law of literary creation as well as the revolutionary tradition of our literature. All our writers of the old generation met difficulties head-on and plunged into fiery struggles at the important junctures and turning points of revolution and construction. In the war years, Zhao Shuli (6392 2885 3810) persevered in revolutionary struggle in the Taihang Mountain region; during the agricultural cooperation movement, he went back to his life base from Beijing. Zhou Libo (0719 4539 3134) left Shanghai for the North China front after the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan; at the turning point of the War of Resistance, he went to the south with the army from Yenan, proceeded to the Northeast region to take part in the agrarian reform after victory in the War of Resistance against Japan, and went to live in the Hunan countryside during the period of socialist construction. Liu Qing joined the Shanxi front during the period of War of Resistance against Japan; thereafter, for a long time he worked as a clerk in Mizhi County; in 1947 he proceeded from the Northeast region to north Shaanxi with the intention of throwing himself into the war for defending the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region; in the early 50's, he came from Beijing to settle down in the Changan County. Because of this, they not only successfully created well-known works, enriching the literary treasure-house of our country, but also successfully acquired valuable experiences in plunging into the thick of life and enriching the theory of proletarian revolutionary literature of our country. We should carry forward these experiences, not despise and throw them away. At present, our fatherland and people find themselves at a new turning point of history, with new changes and developments taking place everywhere in the countryside. Our literary creations should reflect this new life and portray the revolutionary spirit manifested by the people of our country in overcoming difficulties, studying new conditions and resolving new problems under the leadership of the party. At present, life in our countryside is singularly rich and colorful, the socialist zeal and enthusiasm of the peasant masses have been re-kindled and called forth, and new innovations are found in many things. These phenomena are gratifying. As far as creative writers are concerned, the important thing is that in plunging into the thick of life they keep sober-minded and firmly believe the truth that only socialism can save China. In putting into effect the production responsibility system and opposing the practice of "eating from the same big pot" and "forcing the transition to higher stage of ownership despite poverty," we are not negating cooperativization; on the contrary, we are affirming cooperativization and negating only the wrong "leftist things."

After all, it is with the object of going into the creative process and writing good works that writers plunge into the thick of life. Whether or not this can be achieved will depend on whether conditions are ripe. Nothing can be generalized and done in a forced manner. If writers want to reflect and generalize the social life for this historical period and write lengthy works, they must protractedly plunge into the thick of life and make preparations for creative writing. Yet it is necessary and possible to portray forthwith a spray and an aspect of the mighty current of rural life through the media of short literary forms like poems, songs, reportage, prose, and short novels. To be sure, even in the case of such works creative writers will have to see characters and events deeply and thoroughly and strive to produce works after working out vivid and original artistic plots. Only works of this type will have vitality and will be well received and liked by the masses. Plunging into the thick of life is not the business of professional writers alone; even amateur writers living and working at the grass-roots level are confronted with the issue of plunging into the thick of life. In other words, they may not remain on the surface of life's

phenomena and should incisively analyze and study the essence of life and the features and psychology of different types of characters, identify and grasp the main current and trend of life in its development, and strive to express the spirit of the time in their creative works. This means that our amateur writers must raise their ideological and artistic levels gradually in their life and artistic practice.

The countryside is a broad world in which literature and art can always accomplish a great deal. The peasant masses are calling on us and expecting us to write works truthfully reflecting the rural life. Our writers must not fail to live up to their expectations.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR MINORITY TRAINING OUTLINED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Tai Zilian [3141 3320 1670], Zhang Wei [1728 4850 0948], Autonomous Region Bureau of Scientific and Technical Cadres: "Vigorously Train Scientific and Technical Cadres of Minority Nationalities in Ningxia Region"]

[Text] Cadres of minority nationalities have an intimate knowledge of the history and present condition of their nationalities, understand the customs and habits of their nationalities and have a good grasp of the natural characteristics of their regions. Only by fostering cadres of minority nationalities successfully and bringing their part into play can the regions of minority nationalities be successfully made more prosperous and powerful. Today when the party is leading the people of various nationalities in marching towards the four modernizations, it is of still greater significance to foster scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities vigorously in minority regions.

After the nationwide liberation, particularly since the establishment of the autonomous region in 1958, our region has built a contingent of more than 3,000 scientific and technical cadres of Hui and other nationalities along with the constant development of the socialist cause. Together with the people of various nationalities in the region, these cadres have made great contributions to socialist construction and to the economic and cultural development and prosperity of our region. But, judging by the structure of the current ranks of our scientific and technical cadres, the proportion of scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities is too small, those of the Hui nationality accounting for only 9.6 percent of the scientific and technical cadres in the region and 0.28 percent of the region's Hui population.

In order to strengthen the buildup of the autonomous force in the minority region, it is imperative to speed up fostering of large numbers of scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities. Our suggestions are:

First, vigorously initiate and develop the educational undertakings of minority nationalities and expand the base of talented persons. Science and technology are the key to the four modernizations and education is their foundation. We must begin with elementary education, initiate the building of a base of talented persons, give priority to the development of minority nationalities' educational undertakings, institute an educational system from preschool education to higher education for minority nationalities: such is the fundamental way to foster and expand the forces of scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities. In areas where

minority nationalities live in compact communities, half-tuition or partly free compulsory education should be brought about gradually so as to enable more children of minority nationalities to go to primary and middle schools; technical secondary schools and institutes of higher learning should increase the number of students to be enrolled and correspondingly lower the mark line for admission in respect to students of minority nationalities; preparatory course or special course for minority nationalities may be set up and the proportion of students of minority nationalities should be brought roughly into line with the proportion of minority nationalities step by step. In general, students of minority nationalities recruited by other provinces and regions should return to the autonomous region for assignment after graduation. In the case of other types of schools like vocational schools and technical schools, a definite proportion of minority nationalities and a definite number of workers and students to be recruited should also be stipulated.

Second, expand the source of scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities to be selected and fostered. Concrete measures are: transfer to their specific fields those scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities whose knowledge and specialities are not put to use; select from party and state organs, enterprises and institutions a group of promising cadres of minority nationalities for specialized training and improvement; select from existing staff members and workers a group of minority youths with higher educational levels and send them to various technical schools for training.

Third, strengthen the training of technical cadres of minority nationalities and keep raising their technical level. Pay attention to selecting staff members and workers of minority nationalities to attend special courses, training courses and advanced courses for scientific and technical cadres, make arrangements and select promising scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities to other places and institutes of higher learning for specialized training; attach importance to the program of sending scientific and technical cadres of minority nationalities abroad to pursue advanced studies. Foster higher scientific and technical personnel and academic researchers of minority nationalities through various kinds of academic activities.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ROLE OF YA SHENGTAO'S WORKS IN NEW LITERARY MOVEMENT STUDIED

Lanzhou GANSUSHIDA XUEBAO (ZHEXUE SHEHUI KEXUE BAN) [JOURNAL OF GANSU TEACHERS' UNIVERSITY (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION)] in Chinese No 3, 25 Sep 81 pp 89-97

[Article by Wan Song [5502 1529]: "Comments on the Significance of Ye Shengtao's Creations of 'The First Ten Years' in the History of New Chinese Literature"]

[Text] In "the first 10 years' of the new literary movement in China, Ye Shengtao wrote short stories, including such collections as "Gemo [7133 5229]," "Huozaizai [3499 3505]," "Xianxia [4848 0007]," "Chengzhong [1004 0022]," and "Weiqingji [2607 1987 7162]"; a collection of prose (with Yu Pingbo [0358 1627 0130]) entitled "Jianqiao [0494 7258]"; a collection of fairy stories entitled "Daocaoren [4470 5430 0066]"; and poems and songs published in the first volume of "Qieacunji [4640 1317 7162]." Done in terse and plain style, these works reflect the lives and struggles of people of various social strata and bring to light certain phases of an era of phenomenal changes. Together they present a "sketchy picture" of Chinese society in the 1920's. But what role did these creations play in the history of the new literary movement in China and how are we going to evaluate them? These questions are still worth an in-depth examination today.

(1) In the history of Chinese literature we often come across divergent schools of writers under identical social conditions. Some of them drew public attention by their progressive thinking and spectacular artistic achievements while others captured the reading public by unique artistic style with which they present new developments in related areas. All of them no doubt have made positive contributions to "laying a foundation" for a new literary movement. Ye Shengtao who is next only to Lu Xun as a realist writer during the "May 4th" era belongs to the latter school.

Like Lu Xun and Guo Moruo, his unique creations have reinforced the foundation of the new literary movement. Demonstrating the "May 4th" spirit of resolute opposition to feudalism, the major theme of Ye Shengtao's works of this particular period is to launch an extensive drive to expose and criticize the Chinese feudalist patriarchal ideology and system which had controlled the Chinese society for thousands of years.

The first short story in the vernacular entitled "Yisheng [0001 3932]" written by Ye Shengtao on the eve of "May 4th" is in essence a call to arms against

feudalism which appeared in the wake of Lu Xun's "Kuangren Riji [3693 0086 6068]." The story is about a peasant woman who decided to divorce her husband to protest the mistreatment she received from him and her mother-in-law and to defend a minimum free life she earned with her own labor. But her brave decisive action did not win public approval because it still believed that "a married woman must stay put with her husband for richer or poorer" and "accept abuses by the mother-in-law without complaint." It is clear the failure of the woman's efforts and the misfortune later befallen her are due to the weight of the feudal ethical code which bears heavily on the thinking and actions of the people. If we regard the "Kuangren Riji" as a vertical section of the millenia of the "dog-eat-dog" feudal Chinese society, "Yisheng" is a cross section of the reality and brutality of the web-like tentacles of the feudal ethical code. The two together present a comprehensive critique and repudiation of feudalism. Since then Ye Shengtao has written many more antifeudalist short stories, such as "Huanying [2970 6601]" and "Xiaoxing [2556 5887]." Even though "the foundation of the self-sufficient natural economy of the feudal era" no longer existed in old China under the rule of the Northern warlords, "the feudal system of exploitation, the exploitation of peasants by landlords, still remains intact and dominates the Chinese social life as it merged with exploitation by the compradore capitalism." (Mao Zedong: "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") The ruthless exploitation and oppression by the landlords are obviously responsible for the extreme poverty and backwardness of the peasants. The story in "Xiaoxing" about a tenant farmer who drowned himself out of desperation because his landlord, Shao Hezhi, had left him neither an opportunity to raise a loan nor any other way out illustrates vividly the brutality of the exploitation of peasants by the landlords. Although Ye Shengtao was not a Marxist and had not accepted the views of class contradictions and class struggle at the time of "May 4th," his exposure of the criminal exploitation of the peasants by the landlords based on his personal experience is nevertheless singularly significant. Ye Shengtao made it a point to expose the stupidity and ignorance of the defenders of feudalism whose ridiculous ugly features are described in "Huanying."

The promotion of science and democracy, the spearhead of the "May 4th" drive, represents a different assault on feudalism. The creations of Ye Shengtao of this particular period reflect his attitude toward these objectives. His short story "Fengchao" is an animated presentation of innocent active students engaged in the fight to oppose feudalism and achieve "democracy." But "democracy" and "science" are inseparable. Science denotes knowledge based on truth derived from facts. It was impossible in old China under the spell of feudal practices to act according to truth derived from facts. This is shown in his short story "Zumude Xin [4371 3018 4104 1800]" which tells the story of Ding Er, a child, who runs a high temperature. His father wants to use a new method (ice bag) to control the child's fever. Ding Er's grandmother, however, insists on using the old method (covering the sick with heavy quilt) to control fever. She opposes the new method which "she has never heard of" and favors the old method which "people always use." The writer placed the two approaches side by side to bring out the absurdity of the old method which "people always use." This not only shows the writer's own preference but also tells the reading public that it is an exercise of futility to promote science without uprooting the feudalist ignorance. Very few literary works round about "May 4th" dealt directly with such themes as "democracy" and "science" and Ye Shengtao's works which filled in the gap are indeed unique.

Comrade Mao Zedong once said that the most outstanding contribution of the "May 4th" movement is a new generation of gifted people who opposed feudalism, advocated science and democracy and rallied the people to fight for these objectives. ("Opposition to Party Jargon") The firm and unequivocal antifeudalist position taken by Ye Shengtao in his creations has not been excelled by anyone else except Lu Xun.

The style of Ye Shengtao's writings of this particular period, shaped basically by the need of the masses, represents not only the best Chinese tradition but also incessant innovations and creations.

Allowing his style to be shaped by content, Ye Shengtao gives the composition of his works the right touch of artistry. Take "Gemo," a collection of short stories, for instance. The story "Yisheng" which depicts the life-long hardship, humiliation and suffering of its leading character is a sequential narration. To place the sufferings of the character in proper perspective, the description of the setting and circumstances is blended with the narration of events. "Huanying" is a story aimed at exposing the ignorance and hideous faces of a group of Chinese cultural protagonists on their way to welcome John Dewey, an American. But some of them do not know he is an American. Dewey is a great American experimental philosopher. Not knowing that he is going to speak on "experimentalism," they believe his topic is "voluntarism." The unique content of the story requires a cross sectional description of the setting which incorporates the events. "Gemo" is an account of "my" observations of visiting with relatives and friends, a story of the lack of understanding by a progressive intellectual of the hypocritical protocol and rituals of the old society. It is a lively uninhibited story written in excellent prose. That is why people say that "every story done by Ye Shengtao is unique in style and never follows any beaten track."

Ye Shengtao uses both Chinese traditional and European literary realist approaches to describe the psychology of his characters, one of his valued vehicles to bring out the personality of each character. His short story "Luyi" is based on psychological analysis to describe the feeling of "drifting," loneliness and indecision of the bourgeois intellectuals who loathe reality. The writer often portrays his character through his innermost thought, speech and action. Take short story "Fan" for instance. A part of the story describes a school administrator who wants very much to raise hell with Teacher Wu for being late but decides to overlook the matter to avoid more serious consequences. Instead, he said very casually to the teacher: "The provincial school inspector will be here soon.... You better get 10 or more children from someone else to your class to save your own face. I know this is none of my business, but I want to remind you as a concerned friend." Then he stares at Teacher Wu to see how he reacts. This presents a complete picture of the blending of the school administrator's thinking, language and action. As one's language and action spring from his thinking, the school administrator's language and action help underline his thinking and bring him out as a crafty old scoundrel.

Judging by the language of his works, Ye Shengtao has adopted selectively not only old sayings and foreign expressions but also popular colloquialism. This is true of the dialogue "I" had with Futang, a peasant in short story "Kuguo." Expressions such as "listening to what you say, mister," "unspeakable hardship," "I'll

be happy if such a day ever comes" are polished popular colloquial expressions. The clarity and simplicity of Ye Shengtao's language are the hallmark of his correct understanding of the language of the masses. In an article entitled "Extending the Scope of the Vernacular," Ye Shengtao pointed out: "Some people say today's writers should learn from the masses. This is a very important point. To learn from the masses means to study the colloquialism used by different kinds of people of different localities. The language used by different kinds of people of different localities to express their thinking and feeling no doubt contains both dross and essence. A writer who knows how to screen them and use the essence in his writing should be able to make it more lively and real." It is clear that the terse, lively, simple and fresh language used by Ye Shengtao is the hallmark of his conscientious study of the language of the masses.

In his 1923 critique of Lu Xun's novels, Mao Dun said: "Mr Lu Xun is a pioneer of new styles in the arena of new Chinese literature. Each of the stories in 'Nahan' fashions a different style. These new styles have a tremendous influence on the masses of young writers." ("On Reading 'Nahan'") Likewise, the new styles created by Ye Shengtao during this particular period no doubt have influenced the masses of young writers.

The honest and simple style of Ye Shengtao's creations of this particular period is indeed unique in the literary arena.

Honesty represents Ye Shengtao's attitude toward life. Social life, the base of literary creations, is an inexhaustible source of supply to feed literature and art. The fact Ye Shengtao regards "a rich life as an inexhaustible fountainhead" speaks for his Marxist concept of the relationship between life and literature, his realist method of literary creation and his honest attitude toward life.

A writer's honest attitude toward life is usually rooted in his in-depth understanding of life. That is to say, an honest realist writer is one who observes life honestly and sees clearly the true essence of life. The misfortune of Afeng described in short story "Afeng" leads us to see not only the tragic lot of a child-bride but also the fact that her plight is brought about as much by her mother-in-law as by the reality of an evil society. This is attested by "Mrs Yang who rails at everything as she is loaded with dissatisfaction." The presentation shows the writer's penetrating observation of life. The honest attitude of a writer toward life has direct bearing on the subject matters he chooses to write about. Ye Shengtao wrote about what he knows well and refused to deal with anything he does not really know. His portrayal of urban bourgeois and intellectuals is always substantial and true to life. This is well demonstrated by his portrayal of a simple-minded and muddle-headed friend in short story "Friends" and those wishy-washing teahouse patrons in short story "Gemo." As Ye Shengtao himself pointed out: "Looking back, I realize I cannot write about imaginary matters even though I don't mean to rule out imagination completely." ("Author's Preface--Selected Works of Ye Shengtao") The honest attitude of a writer toward life also has a bearing on the themes he chooses to write about. That is to say, he bases his themes on social reality so as to focus on those problems of contemporary life which, in his judgment, require immediate attention.

The themes of Ye Shengtao's works of this particular period range from his opposition to the feudal code of ethics and fighting among the warlords, the tragedy and misfortune of the low-class people to the hardship and tribulation of the urban bourgeois and intellectuals. Even his works on the pursuit of abstract "love" and "beauty" are filled with his loneliness and indecision which indirectly express his dissatisfaction with and protest against the inequity of reality. Mao Dun is right by rating Ye Shengtao's early works as "by and large 'novels of problems.'"

By simplicity we mean the technique a writer uses to present life. No matter how many different technique of artistry he uses, they all stay within the perimeter of his unique literary style. Wedded to "simplicity" of style, Ye Shengtao chose straightforward description to reveal life in its true color. In portraying his characters, Ye Shengtao also favored "straightforward narration, which resembles black and white sketch in painting, to relate not only what they do and say but also their appearance and innermost feelings. ("On Reading 'Shiliushu'") Straightforward narration of "action and language" is also used in short story "Fan" to expose the meekness and submissiveness of Teacher Wu on the one hand and the viciousness and greed of the school administrator on the other. He also resorted to straightforward narration to portray the setting of his story. Instead of dwelling, which he did only twice, on such sentimental setting as the whistling sound of parasol tree leaves in the autumn wind and the chirping of crickets to accentuate Meijun's brooding over her lost child, he preferred unexaggerated presentation of facts to bring out the dreariness of the environment which agrees better with her feelings. His use of terse and simple language to describe social life also bears the hallmark of his unique technique of straightforward narration.

Ye Shengtao's keen observation of life, his careful selection of subject matters, his honest presentation of his major themes and his technique of straightforward narration are the components of his terse and simple literary style. This no doubt played a decisive role to discredit the prevailing ornate and licentious literary style at that time.

The Chinese new democratic revolution is an anti-imperialist antifeudalist revolutionary movement of the masses led by the proletariat. The Chinese new democratic literature is an anti-imperialist antifeudalist literary movement. Granting that it is necessary to expose the abuses of the feudal literature as we work to uproot the old feudal literature to make room for the creation of an anti-imperialist antifeudalist new literature, such exposure alone is not enough. Only by creating new literary works which the masses love, understand and like to read could it be possible to abate the feudal "nuisance" (Lu Xun's expression). Ye Shengtao is exactly the writer whose unique creations have contributed substantially to "laying the foundation" of a new literary movement.

It is popularly believed that only Lu Xun's novels and Guo Moruo's poems and songs are good enough to be called the foundation stones of the new literary movement. The assessment is valid but incomplete. The "foundation" of the new literary movement, like that of a highrising building, should rest on more than the works of one or two writers. Although Lu Xun's "Nahan" and Guo Moruo's "Nushen" are heavy weight works, they represent only a creative technique or the beginning of the literary movement. They are the first and the most important foundation stones. But it takes more distinguished works to build a solid

"foundation." So we may say the first piece of foundation stone stands for the works of one or two outstanding writers while a broadened "foundation" covers the outstanding works of a group of distinguished writers of the same period. It is therefore proper to rate such outstanding works as "Gemo," a collection of short stories, as another piece of "foundation stone" and rank Ye Shengtao with Lu Xun and Guo Moruo as writers who laid a solid foundation of the new literary movement.

(2) The emergence of a school of literature, a vital sign of a flourishing literary movement, is always tied to certain social and historical factors. The writers of a given school usually uphold their proclaimed literary views in their creations and portrayal of life. To study the relationship between a writer and a given school of literature, we must have an in-depth knowledge of his position and role in the development of literature. As a representative writer of the Literary Research Society of that time, Ye Shengtao, in collaboration with Bingxin, Wang Tongzhao and others, founded the Literary Research Society, a leading school of literature, by applying in their own creations the principle of literature "for life's sake" and the technique of straightforward narration. This helped the advancement of the new literary movement.

The Literary Research Society was founded in January, 1921 and its proclaimed literary principle is "art for life's sake." Like any other principle, every writer interpreted and applied it according to his own individual viewpoint. This prompted Ye Shengtao to say: "It is pretty good for the Literary Research Society to advocate literature 'for life's sake.' But the expression 'for life's sake' is such an abstract notion that most writers regard it only as a general concept and rarely discussed it seriously. So when they write or speak about it, they present only their individual views. It is impossible to reach a consensus." (Wu Taichang: "Reminiscing the May 4th in Visiting With Mr Ye") What then are the specifics of Ye Shengtao's creations "for life's sake?"

One salient feature of Ye Shengtao's creations "for life's sake" is his focus on the hardships and misfortunes of the low-level people. During the "May 4th" era most writers whose vision of life was restricted were infatuated with capitalist and bourgeois self-glorification except Lu Xun and Ye Shengtao, the only writers who wrote about the lives of the low-level people. As a matter of fact, Ye Shengtao actually preceded Lu Xun in this particular endeavor. It is worth noting that Ye Shengtao's novels, besides describing the hardships and misfortunes of the low-level people, also provide penetrating portrayals of personality "dissimilation," an obliteration of "human nature" and "innate quality," brought about by pressure. Futang, a character in his short story "Kucal," is a peasant who once loved his land and farming. Having farmed for more than 2 decades, he becomes "fed up with farming" and claimed he "rather be a house servant" than a farmer. What are the causes of Futang's psychological dissimilation or abnormalcy? Marx pointed out in his book entitled "1844 Notes on Economics and Philosophy": A worker who takes possession of any part of the physical world through his own labor tends to regard such possession as a dissimilation for he believes his own activities are for the benefit of someone else or simply the activities of someone else, that to live is to sacrifice and that to produce is to lose what he produces or what he produces belongs to an alien force or someone else." The horrible personality dissimilation always takes place when one and the fruit of one's labor are controlled by an alien force. The fact Futang who works from dawn to dusk all year round still

faces poverty and broken home brings out vividly the ugly reality of that alien force which controls people and the fruit of their labor.

"Beilaide Zhongzai" is a story of young country girls employed in Shanghai. Not ashamed of what they do, these girls prefer their urban life of debauchery to the back-breaking farm work. This is an indictment of the impact of poverty and hunger on people's sense of dignity and system of values. The revelation of personality "dissimilation" unmasks the ugliness of the old society which obliterates human "innate quality" as it expresses the sympathy of the writer for the sufferings of the people and accentuates his portrayal of social life, a worthy attempt to raise the new literary movement to a still higher level of development.

Another focal point of Ye Shengtao's creations "for life's sake" is that in addition to exposing the miseries of the low-level people, he directed his creations to the pursuit of things on a much higher plane, namely, individual liberation and independence. For thousands of years a "person" had no independent existence in the old feudal society. Nor were his independent thinking and will ever be recognized. Denied recognition of personality, a "person" becomes a slave stripped of the label of "a human being." Consequently, all the eminent thinkers and men of letters of the "May 4th" period were in favor of individual liberation and independence. Chen Duxiu raised a loud cry: "Respect the independence and free will of the individual who should be subservient to none" ("Collected Essays on the May 4th Movement" p 10). Lu Xun also called for: "Let everybody be honest, wise, courageous and enterprising," "Let mankind enjoy its due share of happiness" ("My View of Integrity and Righteousness"). Guo Moruo went even further. In his call for poetry to express the personality of poets, he said: "Poetry represents personality, the creative drive of personality." (His letter to Li Shicen). We must admit that the liberation and independence of the individual pursued by the petty bourgeois writers of the "May 4th" period were shared by the capitalists and petty bourgeois to the exclusion of the working people. Ye Shengtao, however, was one of the first new literary writers who broke away from this limitation. He tailored his creations for the pursuit of "love" and "freedom" which stands both liberation and respect for individuality. Both women and children are also his major concern. Alleging that children are not for entertainment, he asked that they be accorded their proper position and rights to live their own lives. Yi Er, a child character in his short story "Yi Er," is an art enthusiast while Ding Er, a child character in his short story "Cumude Xin," is a lover of nature. Both find their wishes frustrated by inhibitions and pressure. Speaking through an infant girl in his short story "Tisheng," Ye Shengtao protested vehemently the feudal education which arrests the mental and physical development of children. He also wrote voluminously about the miseries of oppressed women, including peasant women, child-brides, sing-song girls, prostitutes and even middle class housewives. These tragic stories focus on women's failure to win recognition of their worth as "persons." He stated clearly in "Two Letter in Reply": "Women are not birds in a cage, nor flowers in a pot." They "should be the equals of the rest of mankind" with independent mind and will. His emphasis on the worth of a "person" and individual liberation represents his dissatisfaction with the reality. Zhu Ziqing is right by saying: "He craves for 'an artistic life' which stands for freedom and the development of individuality. But our lives are still boxed in a fixed mold or formula." ("On Ye Shengtao's Short Stories")

The drive for the liberation and independence of the individual expressed in Ye Shengtao's creations is, after all, a bourgeois ideology. However, as a weapon to battle the old ideology and old ethical rules of the semifeudal semicolonial society at the time of the "May 4th," it played a constructive role in helping people to free themselves from the shackles of feudalism and in arousing the masses to the cause of enlightenment to save the country.

After the "May 30th" movement and the "April 12th Coup," Ye Shengtao's creations "for life's sake" acquired a new dimension as he had become a revolutionary democrat leaning toward the revolutionary mainstream led by the Chinese Communist Party. This means he had taken a position to make new and fruitful explorations of the meaning and opportunities of "life" from the viewpoint of the masses. We know the writer was interested at the time of the "May 4th" movement in the pursuit of abstract "love" and "beauty" and "believed that beauty (nature) and love (mutual understanding), the most meaningful attainments of life, are the conditions to change from a pessimistic to an optimistic outlook of life" (Mao Dun: "Preface to Symposium of New Chinese Literature, Collected Novels, vol 1") This is borne out by his short stories such as "Afeng," "Qianyinde Ai," "Yike" and fairy tales "Xiaobaichuan." But his infatuation with "love" and "beauty" did not last very long. As shown in his short stories "Gemo" and "Chuihou" and his fairy tales "Liyude Yuxian" and "Huameiniaoh," he had abandoned his fantasies and turned his attention to social reality and the true meaning and prospect of life. He wrote "Chengshi," a short story, to praise Ding Yusheng's efforts to achieve social reform through better education and to battle the feudalist evil forces. His short story "Chizhede Jiao" is devoted to sing the praises of Sun Yatsen, the great democratic revolutionary leader, an ardent patriot with a passionate love for the people, who represented to a certain extent the interest of the fatherland and its people and fought all his life for them. "Pan Xiansheng Cainanzhong" is another short story in which he criticizes Mr Pan for being abject, easy-going, frivolous and selfish. "Yige Pengyu" is a short story which describes disapprovingly the uninspired life of its principal character who indulges in wining and dining and devotes his life solely to marriage, procreation and posterity. The writer's rejection of uninspired life rooted in selfishness, drift, complacency and easygoingness on the one hand and his exhortation of life dedicated to struggles for the interests of the people on the other represent his rewarding exploration of the meaning of life. Is it possible to realize such a new life under the social conditions at that time? Is it possible to realize "honest politics" and "honest government" advocated by Hu Shih, a bourgeois com-pradorean intellectual, under the rule of the feudalist warlords? Ye Shengtao's answers to these questions are negative. The reactionary warlords who pay lip service to "democracy" and "republic" to angle by deception for undeserving fame would not hesitate in the interest of their counterrevolution to drench the revolutionary masses and seed of democracy in bloodbath. His short story "Ye" and a later novel "Ni Zhihuan" are narrations of facts attesting the slaughter of revolutionary devotees and the smothering of revolutionary opportunities. Consequently, the old society must be destroyed to make room for the realization of a new "life." But what happens after that? His short story "Kangzheng" provides the reader with an answer: learn from the workers and forge a "group consciousness" like a smith forging a piece of iron because the way to a beautiful new "life" can only be built by concerted struggles.

Keeping pace with the unfolding of literature "for life's sake," Ye Shengtao employed objective description and realistic narration to portray typical characters and events to reinforce his major themes.

In discussing his literary creations, Ye Shengtao used to say he "writes realistically." To "write realistically" symbolizes his objective approach. According to Marxist principles of aesthetics, the relationship between literary creation and life depends on a writer who understands the law of nature which he uses in the light of his understanding to reach a given objective. As pointed out by Engels in "Anti-Duhring": "....freedom is by no means imaginary independence divorced from the law of nature....This applies equally to the law of external nature and the law which controls man's physical and emotional life." Engels of course was talking about the objectivity which controls "man's physical and emotional life." We know even literature, a form of emotional activity, is also governed by an objective law. To understand this law and to study social life are the bases for creating images of artistic value, the essence of realistic literature. Gorki said realism means "objective description of reality." Ye Shengtao's principle of "writing realistically" as attested by his portrayal of the lives and struggles of young students and intellectuals is no doubt in keeping with this basic principle. His short story "Fengchao" deals with strike by students to protest the feudalistic method of school administration. Although the story does not explain what took place after the strike, Ye's other works tell us how the students reacted. Some of them, deadly opposed to all evil forces, risked dangers in desperation ("Qiaoshang"). Some felt dejected and frustrated ("Giangtu") while others became pessimistic and dissolute ("Guisu"). But they turned enthused later when they came under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party to struggle for the triumph of the democratic revolution, a plausible step taken by Miss Pang and Miss Jiang, two heroines in short story "Zai Minjian," even though their starting points and accomplishments are different. This kind of spontaneous opposition to feudalism and conscientious struggle for the democratic revolution are set forth skillfully through "realistic" description of objective reality. In his work "On Ye Shengtao's Short Stories," Zhu Ziqing said: they "are objective because they are 'written realistically.'" The themes of his short stories are rarely about himself and his family, nor told in the first person, but done in a moving style." It must be noted that Ye Shengtao's "realistic writings" are not photographic documentation of reality but penetrating revelations of the innate quality of reality as seen in its outward manifestations. An artistic mastery to unfold the true quality of a phenomenon is what distinguishes realism from naturalism. This accounts for the vitality of Ye Shengtao's realistic creations.

In his letter to Ha-ge-na-si, Engels said: "In addition to minute details, realism calls for the creation of typical characters in typical situations." It is easy to see that the focal point of realistic writing is to create "typical characters in typical situations," but the problem is how to create this kind of typical character or typical personality. There are two different approaches of typification. The one is to portray a typical character out of an aggregate of characteristics of a distinct group of people. Lu Xun used this method "to bring together different kinds of people to form a single character." The other is to let the original principal character acquire the common characteristics of the same type of people and make him the focalized ideal reflection of the true quality

of life. This seems to be the approach favored by Ye Shengtao who said in his novel "Ni Huanzhi--The Author's Preface": "I work honestly to portray every character realistically." This speaks for his method of typification. The typical characters he portrayed, including Mr Pang in "Pan Xiansheng Zainanzhong," Shuya in "Xiaozhang," and Zhao Daye in "Chen" are believed to be real people and real events. However, instead of confining himself strictly to real people and real events, his portrayals contain focalized points and generalizations. As he explained later: "A typical character is created out of the essence extracted from real life which the writer molded according to his own philosophy." ("On Reading 'Hong'") A character thus created out of objective reality becomes representative of a given type because he is the embodiment of a combination of the general and the specific on the one hand and the abstract and the concrete on the other. We must also remember that a typical character and his typical environment are an inseparable organic union. The above-mentioned typical characters, including Mr Pang, Shuya and Zhao Daye, are organically bound to their typical environment. Although these are the general conditions in the semicolonial and semifeudal Chinese society, the life of each is affected by his or her specific environment. Mr Pang's specific environment consists of the people close to him and threat of war among the warlords to Rangli. Zhao Daye's specific environment consists of the secluded village town and the people close to him, including Caiyuan, Huang Lao Tai, Li Jia Niang. Shuya's specific environment is the kind of social atmosphere generated by the Chen, the Tong and the Hua. The introduction of the force of the circumstances which affects the temperament of a character helps bring out more vividly the true quality of his personality.

Gorki said in his article "On Gogol": "The style of a realist writer represents precision and clarity. He tries to write in terse language coupled with ideological breath." ("History of Russian Literature") We know "terse language and ideological breath" denote terse and well-refined language.

Ye Shengtao's creations which are terse and refined, implicit and penetrating, concealed but not obscure, indirect but not secretive bear the mark of superb literary mastery.

In a word, Ye Shengtao's simple and realistic style or realistic creation which runs all the way through his works represents the creative style of the writers of the Literary Research Society.

The competition and struggle in literary creations and theories between the writers of the Literary Research Society represented by Ye Shengtao on the one hand and several other schools of literature, including the Chuangzao Club, the love story writers and the Xiandai Pinglun group, on the other which flared up between the "May 4th" and the first Chinese revolutionary war not only struck deadly blows at the feudal and bourgeois literature but also helped the new literary movement led by the proletariat.

(3) The realism representing the best of both Chinese and foreign traditions which bloomed at the time of the Chinese new democratic revolution was initiated by Lu Xun, the giant of the Chinese cultural revolution. It stands for one of the two major schools of progressive literary creation. As an outstanding realist writer at the time, Ye Shengtao not only upheld the revolutionary literary line but also carried on and developed the militant tradition of realism.

The militancy of revolutionary realism championed by Lu Xun was committed during the "May 4th" period to exposing and denouncing the semicolonial and semifeudal Chinese society, showing sympathy and concern for the misfortune of the masses of people and the pursuit of a brighter future. This is truly the substantiation of the "May 4th" spirit aimed at tearing down the feudalist infrastructure.

The first important step taken by Ye Shengtao to carry on and develop the militant tradition of revolutionary realism was to blend together the ideological assault on the semicolonial and semifeudalist Chinese society on the one hand and the struggle against the reactionary rulers in real life on the other. Although the promoters of the new literary movement used literature on the eve of the "May 4th" as a weapon to launch merciless ideological assaults on feudalism and the dark old society, they "had no intention to criticize current political matters" ("Correspondence, Xinqingnian No 1 vol 1") because they "did not join together ideological assaults and actual struggles, nor did they realize that ideological and actual struggles are the same thing" (Marx: "To R 'On Quotations From Lu-ge'"). This is true of Ye Shengtao's works of this particular period. After the "May 4th," especially after the appearance of the slogan calling for "ideological revolution," the "outcome of this ideological revolution led to the emergence of a social reform movement which naturally ran into oppositions. Consequently, struggles ensued...." (Lu Xun: "A Silent China.") This means from that point on they began to pay attention to the problem of "combining" the two, and that is what Ye Shengtao did. Being a poverty-stricken intellectual, his personal experience led him to see the web of relationships between the reactionary rules on the one hand and the Chinese feudalist evil forces on the other. This helped him realize the need to blend together ideological assaults and actual struggles. In his short story "Kongbude Ye," the writer used objective description to denounce the fighting among the warlords which terrorizes and disturbs the lives of the people. He used the old man in the story as a spokesman to denounce the North China warlords who used the military forces they possess "to control the lives of people." His short story "Yan Jiang" is a vivid account of the psychological contradictions of a public speaker who faced the problem of deciding on the subject of his speech. Finding it unwise to dwell on love, student unrest or labor disputes, he finally narrowed his choice to a vulgar and non-controversial subject on "current enjoyment and pleasures." He knew "this is the most difficult time to speak out" because even if he says something very common, they still would accuse him of harboring "ulterior motives" and "ulterior motives" are a crime. The description is so true to life that it makes the denial of free speech under the repressive rule of the North China warlords even more deplorable. "Ye" is another short story describing the atrocities of the new Kuomintang warlords in the "April 12th" coup. The hordes of people they killed include men and women, some in long gowns, some in short jackets, "some with knitted brows and gritted teeth and others with chests torn apart, noses blown away or limbs amputated," a true account of the savagery and brutality of the reactionaries. The "combination of the ideological assaults and actual struggles" in Ye Shengtao's creations no doubt helped the Chinese revolution and played an important role in rallying the masses to cause of class struggle.

The second important step Ye Shengtao took to carry on and develop the militant tradition of revolutionary realism is his creation of the image of the masses readied for revolt and struggle. The new literary works of the "May 4th" period made a plausible attempt to present a true image of the working people, their lives and aspirations. However, due to writers' understanding and assessment of the

historical role of the masses, they portrayed them in most cases as humiliated and abused characters, backward, lacking the spirit of revolt and unable to see any bright future in store for them. This is true of the low-level people portrayed in Ye Shengtao's novels and the peasants in Lu Xun's novels. After the "May 4th" movement, especially after the baptism of combat in the "May 30th" movement, the writers began to see the might of the working class. Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the working class, Ye Shengtao began to dot his creations with a noticeably different group of characters full of rebellious and struggling spirit. He portrayed in his article "A Rainstorm on May 31st" a worker in short unbuttoned jacket shouting defiantly at the top of his voice in front of the "turbaned sikhs," "Indian constables" with billies and megaphones: "The Chinese don't stick together. If they do, then nothing can stop us." He has the quality of a pioneer of liberation, "great and forceful." Caiyuan Sao described in short story "Chen" is a woman who spurned the age-old feudal ethical code of "chastity" and "feminine fidelity" to seek freedom of marriage and crushed through the shackles of her family to run away with her lover. If the image of Caiyuan Sao in "Chen" is a bit too simple, the image of Yinchuan Ma portrayed by the writer in his short story "Ye" is an impressive moving character. A working woman who has survived the hardships of life, Yinchuan Ma is as kind-hearted and gentle as most working women. However, when her daughter and son-in-law were brutally killed by the reactionaries, her seething hatred turned her into a strong and fearless person. She screamed aloud: "What am I afraid of? I am Zhang's mother-in-law and the mother of Yinchuan. I'll take to the street and scream and see what they would do to me." More surprising still is that "she decided bravely to assume once more her responsibility of a mother" to take care of the offsprings of the martyrs. That is to say, she wants to use her action to protest the bloody slaughter by the reactionaries and play her role to support the battered Chinese revolution. The change of Yinchuan Ma's personality from one of kindheartedness and gentleness to one of strength and fearlessness represents the completion of the image of a rebel. Of course the rebellion was spontaneous and not well organized. If it were led by the Chinese Communist Party, the sparks of wrath of the working people would burst into a raging prairie fire engulfing the whole countryside.

The third important step taken by Ye Shengtao to carry on and develop the revolutionary realism is to direct the pursuit of a brighter future toward more clear-cut and specific objectives. During the "May 4th" period, even though every writer involved in the new literary movement had his own framework of a brighter future, the concept, due to their limited ideological and class outlook, was blurred and indistinct. That is to say, nobody knew for sure what that new world looks like, who would bring it about and how to bring it about.... In his "Dengxia Manbi," Lu Xun asked for "the creation of a third era hitherto unknown in Chinese history." A new world which is "bright," "fresh," "magnificent," "fragrant," "harmonious," "cheerful," "full of enthusiasm," "vigorous," "lively" and "free" is what Guo Moruo asked for in his "Fenghuang Niepan." Ye Shengtao, Binxin and Wang Tongzhao were interested in the pursuit of abstract "love" and "beauty." This shows the complexity of the problem. But the future Ye Shengtao had in mind began gradually to take shape in clarity and substance following his ideological leap forward and association with the revolutionary mainstream led by the Chinese Communist Party. As shown in "A Rainstorm on May 31st," "Kangzhen" and his novel "Ni Huanzhi," his concept of a brighter future, completely different

than the old world, is a new world led by the working class and run by the people. This agrees completely with the objectives of the new democratic revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party.

Lenin pointed out: "When one analyzes a social problem, he must analyze it in its historical perspective required by the Marxist principles." ("On National Self-Determination") If we study Ye Shengtao's creations of this particular period in their "proper historical perspective," we will find his works of "the first 10 years" deserves, without any doubt, a prominent position in the history of new Chinese literature.

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LIAO CHENGZHI DISCUSSES RESTORATION OF TAIWAN TO CHINA

Beijing LIAOWANG [Observation Post] No 8 20 Nov 81 p 2-3

[Article by Hu Guohua [5170 0948 5478]: "Comrade Liao Chengzhi Discusses Restoration of Taiwan to China"]

[Text] One day in October, the sun was radiant and enchanting and the weather was pleasant and beautiful. This reporter went to visit Comrade Liao Chengzhi at his residence located in an ordinary lane to discuss with him the issue of restoration of Taiwan to China. When I arrived, Comrade Liao Chengzhi was occupied. His assistant led me to a reception room to wait.

The reception room, something over 10 square meters, is furnished in an ordinary fashion: On the wall facing the door is a map of China. On the west and north sides of the room are two sofas with beige covers and two end tables. However, on the south side is a Chinese painting in a lacquer frame which is really eye catching. This painting, entitled "The Tall Pine," is the work of Comrade Liao Chengzhi's mother, He Xiangning, an elder revolutionary. She painted it when she was 82. In this painting, the aged lady demonstrated her vigorous style, creating a fresh and lively composition. The pine tree stands erect on the rocks with a noble bearing. The spring under the pine tree bubbles along and seems as if it were about to spill out of the picture. All around it, there are plums, chrysanthemums and bamboos, filling the painting with life and vitality. After examining it carefully, it is felt that the verse written for it by Comrade Chen Yi in June 1960 is most fitting. The verse reads: "The tall tree stands along the seashore, protected by plums and chrysanthemums. Here and there are delicate orchids, and the crystal spring gurgles among the rocks."

The style of a picture usually represents the character of the painter. The pine painted by madame can, in a sense, be fully explained as a reflection of the noble character and the impeccable integrity of her own revolutionary family.

While observing the painting, I could not help recalling the image of Comrade Liao Chengzhi's father, Mr. Liao Zhongkai, who resolutely supported the three major policies of "alliance with Soviet Russia, alliance with the Communist Party, and extending a helping hand to farmers and workers," and vigorously strived for the first alliance between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. A photograph of historical significance which was taken at the time when this pioneer revolutionary was assassinated by the Kuomintang rightist also flashed across my mind.

As I was lost in thought, looking at the painting of "The Tall Pine," Comrade Liao Chengzhi appeared in the reception room. After I introduced myself to him, he warmly asked me to be seated. Although he is already at the advanced age of 74 and greying at the temples, he is still vigorous and sharp. After learning the purpose of my visit, he at first said solemnly and earnestly: "On the issue of restoration of Taiwan to China, one important thing is that we must have correct understanding of the 'Nine Principles' for realizing unification of China which was proposed by Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the eve of the National Day. So far as the contents of the 'Nine Principles' are concerned, an explanation seems unnecessary. For details, we have to wait until negotiations are carried out between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang. What should be pointed out is that the 'Nine Principles' are not designed as an expedient measure, nor considered from a strategic point of view. It is not to be used as a propaganda offensive, nor to challenge the opponent. It is considered to be a matter of fundamental importance and of supreme interest to our country and our peoples. It is necessary to do it this way." He stressed: "Putting forward the 'Nine Principles' is totally consistent with the constant principle which we have followed for handling issues over the past 30 years. In brief, the 'Nine Principles' are the supreme national policy of our country. These principles are our permanent strategic policy and goal, which will never change."

After that, he again earnestly pointed out that not only must we have a correct understanding of the "Nine Principles," a sincere attitude and enough patience are also necessary. He said: "Since we have the determination to put forward the 'Nine Principles,' we must have the patience to wait. As for certain words from Taiwan, it is not necessary to pay much attention to them. We can sense that some words from them are not at all sincere. Moreover, they are facing realities of their own. At this moment, they do not have much to say, but play the same old tune. This is what we have expected long ago." He also spoke jokingly: "They are getting into a childish huff. We must not take it seriously. On 1st August, 1935, when our party issued the declaration for establishing an anti-Japanese united front of the whole nation, Chiang Kai-shek not only flared up a childish temper, but also mobilized troops to attack us. However, owing to the trend of the times, he at last could not but cooperate with us."

"Therefore, it is my opinion that we do not need to hurry. We must give them time to consider. What we have to do is reiterate clearly the reason why the 'Nine Principles' not only are favorable to the mainland, but also beneficial to the authorities in Taiwan. We must state the reasons positively rather than argue about trifles. It is absolutely unnecessary to take to heart certain words from the opponent and to get ready to refute them. A Marxist-Leninist must be magnanimous, having a broader view and looking forward to the future. As long as we are determined to settle the matter, we must demonstrate the posture of our resolve and determination."

While touching on this issue, Comrade Liao Chengzhi picked up an article as an example to point out that the quality of the prevailing propaganda is inadequate in that it does not operate from a strategically advantageous position to express the righteous national cause, but haggles over trifles. He spoke emotionally: "Let's forget the past. That main thing should be looking forward to the future. We cannot start the dialogus unless we forget the past."

He took a sip of tea from his cup and paused slightly. Then he continued: "Looking back realistically, we must objectively say that every time the Communist Party and the Kuomintang united together, it was beneficial to our country, to our nation, to both of our parties, and to our national progress and development. To stipulate that such cooperation can only be beneficial to the Communist Party is unfair. For Taiwan's interests, they have much to gain."

He next analyzed in detail the economic situation in Taiwan to the reporter. He specifically explained the reason why cooperation with mainland is the only hope of Taiwan. He said: "There are certain incorrect opinions praising Taiwan's economy as superlative. Actually, as far as average income is concerned, already ours in Shanghai is approaching to their so-called average income. Taiwan is a small island lacking both energy and raw materials. Coal and flour depend totally on imports. Taiwan has mainly relied upon foreign investment. Agricultural production is basically very poor. The two main agricultural products are sugar and bananas. It is said that even the annual production of sugar is still under one million tons. Industry in Taiwan is mainly processing and assembling, in which it is hard to become self-reliant. Therefore, from a long-term point of view, it is better for Taiwan to reunite with her motherland because mainland China has abundant natural resources. At present, the economic situation in the capitalist world is not favorable, including the United States. How about Japan? Although proclaiming herself as toughest in the capitalist world, Japan has admitted having numerous internal contradictions. Nevertheless, our economy is progressing. To make adjustments now will be laborious. However, after adjustments have been completed, our economy certainly will develop rapidly. Thinking about the future of Taiwan, the real progress and the future of Taiwan's economy lie only in the realization of unification of China. Hence, unification is not a slogan, but a must for the prosperity of the Chinese nation."

He also stated: "From an objective point of view, Taiwan's economy is to a certain extent a processing and assembling economy, which encounters various problems and seems to be worsening recently. It has been confirmed by the Japanese that, in just one borough of Tokyo, there are 7,000 Taiwan girls engaged in prostitution. Is that a good thing? Besides Japan, similar cases happen in the Philippines and Thailand. Therefore, there is the false side of the superficial prosperity of Taiwan's economy. In the long run, processing and assembling are not reliable. In the future, the standard of living of the people on Mainland will certainly exceed that of the people in Taiwan. For this, we are full of confidence."

Although we have the sincerity to cooperate and the patience to wait, where does the future lie? When the reporter put forward this question, Comrade Liao Chengzhi said optimistically: "On the question of whether or not the two parties can cooperate for the third time, I have already stated when I met with a mission of the Japanese Kyodo News Agency. The wheel of history often moves faster than man can predict. History has long proved this. In 1935, when our party issued our "August 1st Declaration," we had only minimal strength. Most people at that time doubted the success of the anti-Japanese united front, even the leftists in the Kuomintang. However, the establishment of the united front was completed with a period of less than 18 months. The situation really demanded that! The same applied to the first Communist-Kuomintang cooperation. At the time when Dr Sun Yat-sen was negotiating with the Soviet Union, my father was sent to Japan. Dr Sun at that time had a strength almost equivalent to none with no territory under his control. At the same time, Chen Jiongming [7115 3518 2494] defected against him. He lost the whole

province of Guangdong. After negotiations, the Communist Party and the Kuomintang soon united and the revolutionary force revived again. That cooperation was realized after a comparatively long deliberation over a period of 2 to 3 years.

"The second cooperation was realized much sooner than the first one. Will the third cooperation be finally possible? I must say, yes. Our party is optimistic. Those who are pessimistic, including people in Taiwan, account for only around 10 percent. More than 90 percent of our people are confident. Without such possibility the question would not be raised. It is because of the possibility of realizing unification that the 'Nine Principles' were put forward."

He switched the subject and said: "Of course, things will not be that smooth. We have to pass through tortuous paths and struggle against external anti-unification forces. Anyway, it will require some time to turn possibility into reality. Some outsiders do not wish us to unite. However, all attempts to disrupt unification efforts will prove to be futile. People who are closer to each other may traverse tortuous roads, but, in comparison with those who are far away, they always move faster to get together. All Taiwanese and mainlanders are from the same roots. We are all Chinese. Blood is thicker than water and flesh and blood are tied together. This is fundamental. Although the authorities in Taiwan are toying with childish temper, they constantly insist two principles; unification of China and denouncing hegemony. Starting from these two points in common, we may discover many more agreements. It is why we are optimistic."

Comrade Liao Chengzhi also took the opportunity to mention some other wishes of the state toward Taiwan. He said: "The great cause of unification of China is our internal affair. We neither allow foreign interference nor consider receiving aid from outside. However, we believe that friendly neighboring countries may play a positive role. In the past, I mentioned two points to Japanese journalists: First, we wish that they follow the development closely with good will. Second, we wish that they treat the influence in Japan which impairs unification of China as a domestic issue of Japan and persuade them to go with the tide of historical development. Such influence is still popular in the United States, and in Japan. All in all, speaking in a Chinese way, we hope that these countries can 'digest' out these contradictions by themselves. They are not to be expelled by force, but through the influence of public opinion."

It was almost noon. Comrade Liao Chengzhi had official business to attend to in the afternoon. Therefore we concluded our conversation. On the way back, I pondered over his words carefully and deeply felt that his remarks were filled with profound emotion toward people on Taiwan and earnest hope of unification of China. If his remarks were heard by the people on Taiwan, they would more than ever miss their relatives on the mainland, and be eager and confident in expecting unification of China. May their nostalgia which has lasted as endless roads and streams thus be alleviated.

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